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# Lao People's Democratic Republic

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

## Key messages

WFP improved nutrition, food security and education of children and families through promoting healthy diets, providing children with school meals and strengthening communities' resilience against seasonal food insecurity and climate events.

## WFP strengthens focus on human capital as progress stalls

In 2024, with WFP's country strategic plan for the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) (2022-2026) over halfway through its implementation, WFP continued to strengthen government capacities and efforts at national, district and local levels, while implementing activities directly meeting food and nutrition needs, but equally focusing on strengthening knowledge and skills of communities, communicating for change and focusing on community and household resilience and the population's ability to adapt to climate-related events.

WFP reached 362,700 people (53 percent female) with 1,900 metric tons of food and USD 1,250,000 in cash-based transfers. Over 155,000 children were reached and 7,200 people living with disabilities were included in WFP's activities, while close to 11,000 individuals benefited from capacity-strengthening initiatives.

WFP's efforts continued to be crucial as Lao PDR's macro-economic situation drove social challenges in 2024. A combination of high inflation and external debt, insufficient wage growth and inflation in key imported goods like fuel, food and medicine impacted people at the community and household levels - risking decades of progress towards human capital development [1].

National efforts to stabilise the economy through curbing the public debt came at the expense of social welfare services that saw spending on health and education further reduced, while a quarter of a million people left Laos by 2024 in search of better economic opportunities; an action that added further strain to the education sector due to a lack of qualified teachers.

At the household level, the purchasing power of families continued to diminish. While one in eight households was considered food insecure in 2024, food insecurity levels were different, depending on their location (e.g., rural versus urban), income and educational status. Vulnerable families in the low-income bracket responded to food insecurity by cutting spending on their health care needs, taking children out of school to save on education and eating less, or less favoured foods. Meanwhile, the malnutrition situation among children deteriorated between 2017 - 2023. Progress on reducing chronic malnutrition stalled with every third child affected, while the proportion of those suffering from acute malnutrition increased from 9 to 11 percent - calling for heightened attention [2]. Laos was not affected only by its economic climate in 2024, but also by severe climate events like monsoons and typhoons, which hit the country causing heavy flooding and affecting 200,000 people and their livelihoods.

Overall, reduced spending on health care and education both at the institutional and household levels, along with a precarious food and nutrition situation - especially among families headed by women, low-income and rural households, and compounded by the severe weather events - continued to entrench existing vulnerabilities, putting the human capital development and potential of children, youth and communities at risk.

The school meals programme remained a cornerstone of WFP's engagement in Lao PDR in 2024. The National School Lunch Programme (NSLP) run by the Government increased its coverage in 2024, with 37 percent of pre-primary and primary school-aged children receiving school meals - the largest social safety net in Laos. As part of the NSLP, WFP reached more than 98,600 school children in 2024 with nearly 8 million school meals distributed throughout the year. Sourcing locally-produced food for school meals remained a priority, and WFP strengthened its home-grown school meals component by training farmers to produce additional food items to add to the variety, while increasingly focusing on female entrepreneurs and farmers for capacity strengthening initiatives. The engagement between WFP, the Government and the National Assembly achieved two key priorities in 2024. The Government joined the School Meals Coalition - a global coalition of 105 countries and 135 partners working towards universal coverage of school

meals - while the National Assembly voted to increase government spending on school meals by five times, from 1,000 to 5,000 LAK (USD 0.05 to USD 0.20), to ensure long-term sustainability and quality of meals in Lao schools.

Against the backdrop of the worsened nutrition situation in Laos, WFP's nutrition programmes saw positive outcomes in 2024. Focusing on strengthening knowledge of diverse and healthy diets, WFP reached more than 10,000 people in marginalised communities, the majority women, with social and behavioural change communication on topics like crop cultivation, feeding and hygiene practices for infants and young children and information on how to provide healthy diets for children. Nearly 300 government staff received training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture. With complementary cash-based transfers to pregnant and breastfeeding women to enhance food and nutritional intake, the number of children eating a sufficient number of diverse meals in a day doubled over the course of the year. At the national level, a large-scale rice fortification programme aiming to improve nutrition was designed and approved in 2024 and is set to begin in 2025. The project will immediately benefit 16,000 recipients of locally-produced fortified rice while training participants and intending to benefit the entire population in the longer term.

WFP continued to focus on communities vulnerable to climate risks and transferred nearly USD 900,000 in cash assistance to improve a range of community assets while supporting farmers to enhance their agricultural output by cultivating dry-season and high-value crops. WFP partnered with the Government and the Lao Farmer Association to strengthen market linkages for agricultural commodities and provided more than 82,000 coffee saplings to coffee-producing collectives. A study was undertaken on the feasibility of anticipatory action activities in partnership with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) aiming to protect communities by minimising the impact of extreme climate events through early action. Meanwhile, in support of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the WFP responded within days to assist communities hit by Typhoon Yagi in northern Laos with short-term food assistance. WFP will continue to support recovery efforts in 2025 in the areas impacted.

Community consultations included women and people with disabilities in the design and implementation phase of WFP's activities and were implemented using a learning programme to enhance gender equality to meet the food needs of different groups. As a result, men and women noted more equal decision-making processes and a greater sharing of the workload within the households. WFP also focused on improving the ability of communities to provide feedback on its programmes by integrating information sharing on community feedback mechanisms throughout all activities. WFP's efforts in reducing the environmental and social impacts of its programmes saw particular progress through its local procurement practices, with one-fifth of all food distributed procured locally, in turn reducing emissions from lengthy transport and ensuring foods are considered locally acceptable.

WFP's achievements in 2024 were made possible thanks to collaboration with the Government, particularly at the provincial, district and village levels. WFP also worked through international and local partners. The priorities of WFP's work in Laos are reflected in those of the Government, and WFP continued providing advice for the formulation of Laos' 10<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan for the period of 2026 - 2030 towards sustainable food systems transformation, greater resilience to climate shocks and improved nutrition and education outcomes.



# 362,718

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



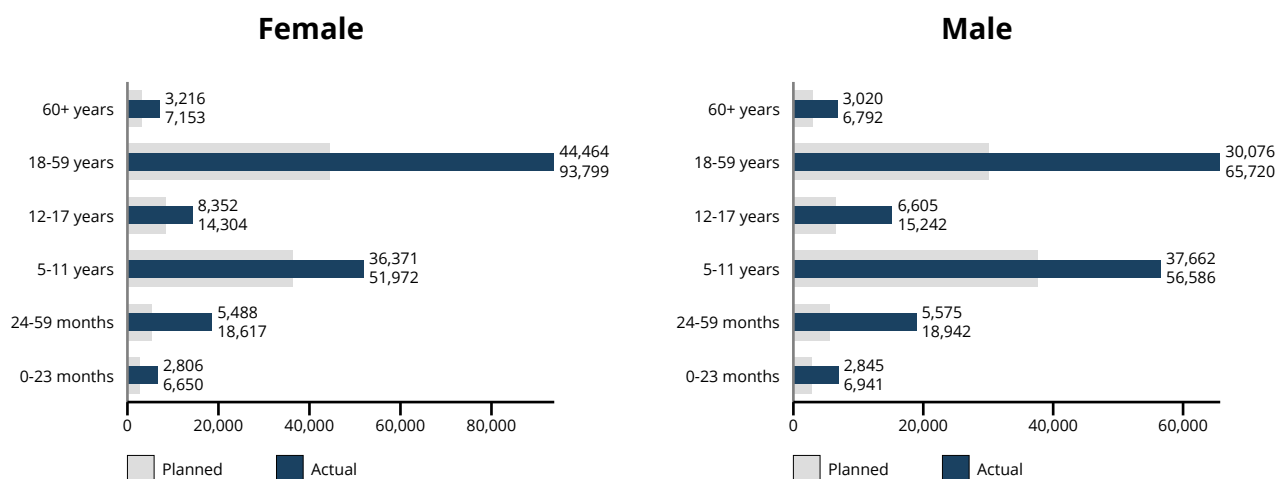
53%  
female



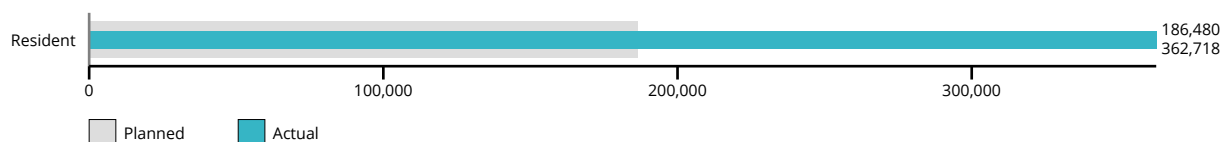
47%  
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,167 (52% Female, 48% Male)

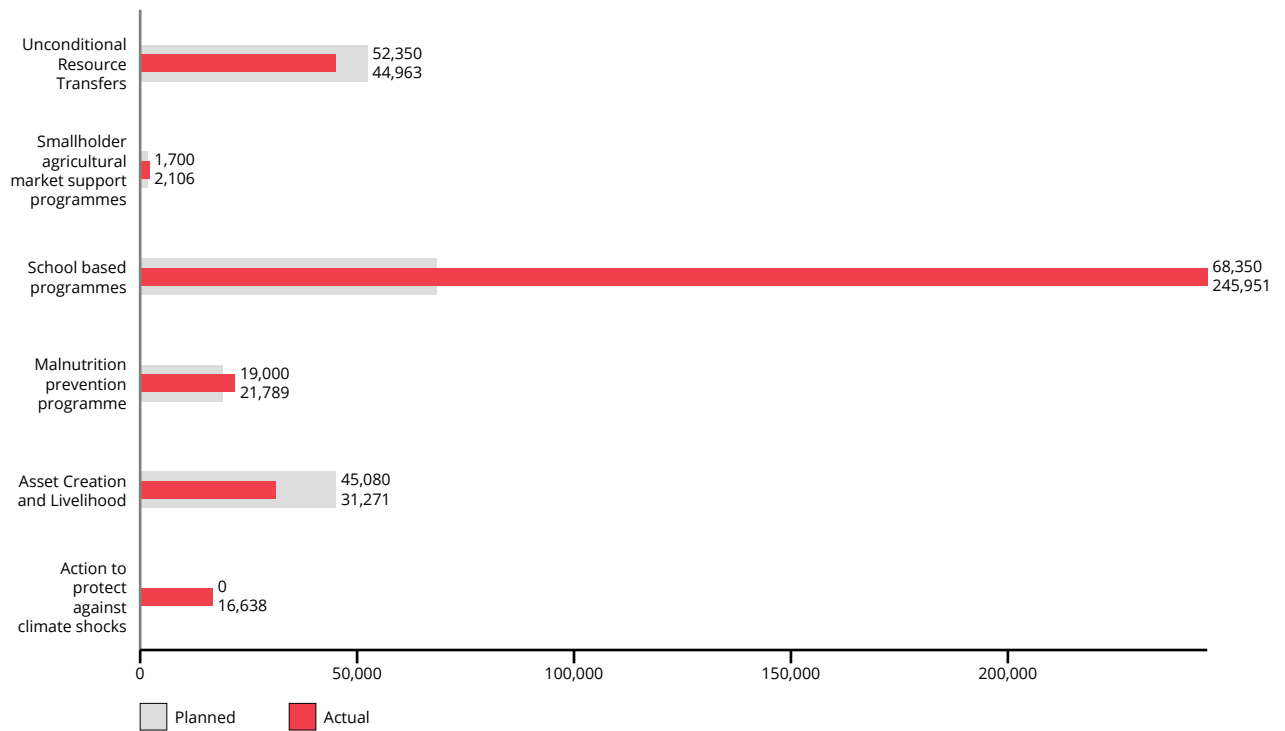
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



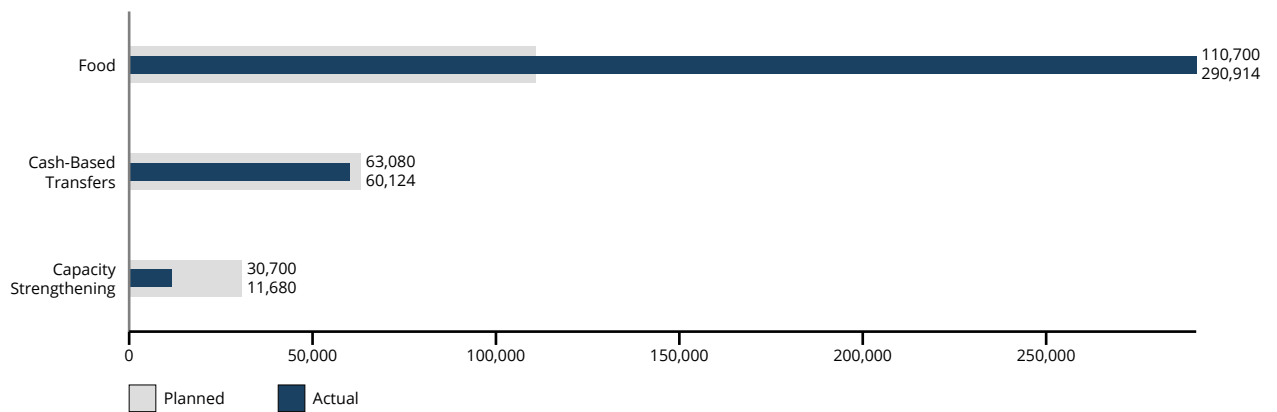
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



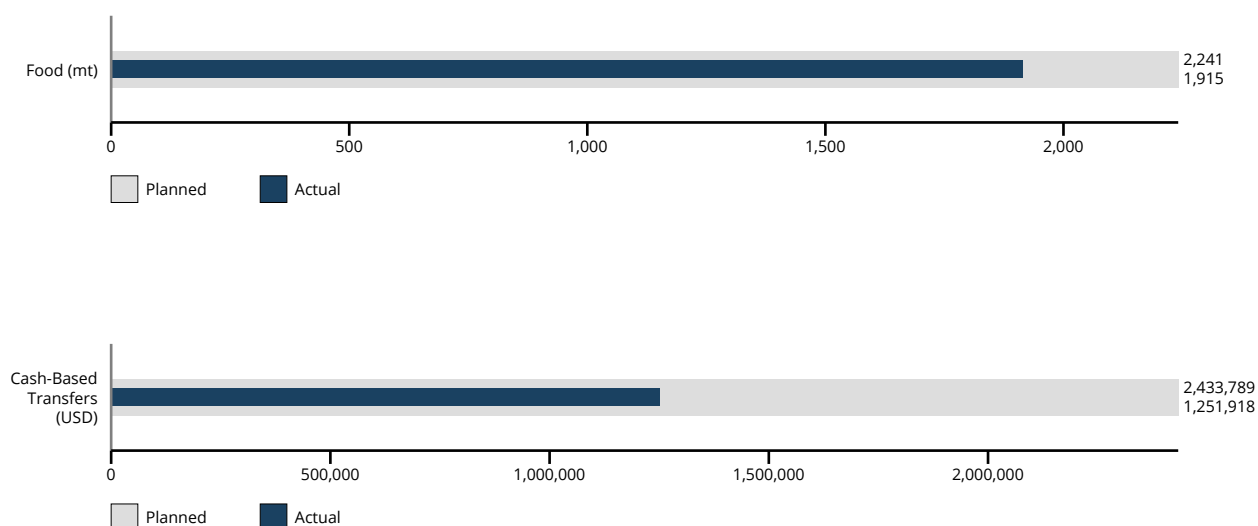
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



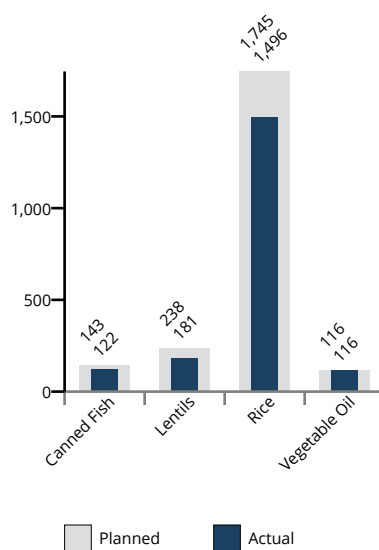
## Beneficiaries by Modality



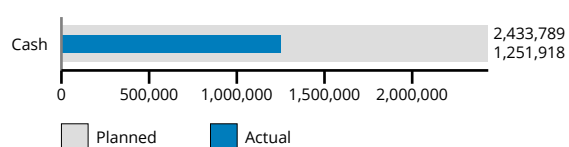
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

## Economic instability drives social challenges



The overall economic situation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) deteriorated, even as the food security situation remained stable in 2024. With prolonged economic instability following COVID-19, combined with high external debt constricting growth, high inflation rates and depreciation of the national currency, households experienced a decrease in their living standards due to diminished purchasing power.

By December 2024, the overall inflation rate eased to 17 percent, compared to 24 percent in December 2023. However, imported goods like fuel, medicine and food were particularly affected by price hikes, with food inflation prices at an all-time high in 2023 at 52 percent while decreasing to 24 percent in 2024. The continued high inflation far outpaced wage growth in 2024 at eight percent, and the high cost of living especially affected groups susceptible to price hikes, including low-income households and the urban population [1] [2]. The country continued to face a significant debt crisis with public debt at 108 percent against its gross domestic product (GDP) at the end of 2023. While the public debt slightly declined from its peak in 2022 at 112 percent [3], curbing the national debt came at the expense of government spending on welfare. From 2013 to 2023, public spending on health and education more than halved from 5 to just over 2 percent of GDP - all together effectively stalling human capital development [4].

Nationally, one in eight households is food insecure and the share of households concerned about their food security increased from 9 percent in December 2023 to 11 percent in December 2024 [5] [6]. Nearly 60 percent of all households or just over 4 million [7] people are unable to afford a healthy diet. WFP's food security monitoring results showed that families cope differently. Better-off households were able to fall back on savings, while low-income families reduced their food consumption and meal frequency. Nearly all households who minimised their food intake were eating less meat and fish, food items that are rich in protein and key to a nutritious diet - especially for children [8]. Households with higher educational levels are more likely to be able to cope with food insecurity because of increased options for income in the labour market, compared to families with no formal education and rural households are consistently found to be more at risk of food insecurity [9].

The effect of economic instability is cause for concern in other ways too. One in three families cut spending on healthcare and education to respond to food insecurity, potentially exacerbating the already existing educational gap in Lao PDR where one in ten children is not attending school. For households with children out of school, half reported being unable to afford education for their children [10]. For children in school, nearly all students are unable to reach minimum proficiency at the end of primary school, compared to one-third of students in other countries in the East Asia and Pacific region [11]. Among teenagers and young adults (aged 15 - 24 years old), an estimated 39 percent are unemployed or have dropped out of school - more than double the global average. The outflow of migration from Laos due to the lack of economic opportunities is further straining the education system as the migration of teachers is causing a shortage in the national teaching workforce. Thailand is the main destination for Lao migrants, and it is estimated that Thailand hosted up to a quarter million migrants by 2024 - an increase from just over 200,000 in 2023 [12].

Lao PDR continued to struggle with multi-faceted malnutrition of both an acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) nature and obesity among children. While obesity is on the rise among the urban population [13] [14] [15], by contrast, as many as one-third of all children under five years are stunted. Each year nearly 60,000 children are at risk of death due to stunting and infectious diseases [16]. The national prevalence of stunting decreased from 44 percent in 2011 to 33 percent by 2017 and has seen no improvement since then. There are wide disparities at the provincial level: in eleven out of eighteen provinces, more than a third of the children are chronically undernourished [17]. The commonality among nearly all chronically malnourished children is the combined lack of access to good nutritious diets, healthcare, water, sanitation, hygiene, and housing. One in every tenth child suffers from wasting, which, if not treated, can lead to chronic malnutrition. Chronic and acute malnutrition disproportionately affects poorer populations and ethnic minorities and is more prevalent in rural and upland areas in Lao PDR [18].

Poverty is the main cause of malnutrition and food insecurity and every third household in Lao PDR experiences multidimensional poverty. Families of ethnic origin, those without secondary education, unemployed and rural households, particularly in the north and east of the country, are most likely to experience poverty [19] [20]. Over the last decade, Lao PDR has made great strides in reducing poverty from one in four households in 2013 to one in five in 2019. However, the economic volatility post-COVID-19 has undermined gains made in human capital development over the last decades.

Climate shocks and related hazards, such as typhoons, droughts, and floods, are key challenges faced by vulnerable households and are an additional driver to food and nutrition insecurity in Lao PDR. The country remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate events due to limited adaptive capacities, high reliance on natural resources and predominantly rainfed agriculture. In 2024, Laos was hit by floods, landslides and storms, affecting more than 200,000 people. Forty thousand people in the areas hit the hardest were estimated to have long-term needs due to the destruction of agricultural lands [21].

To address these challenges, WFP's strategic objectives under its country strategic plan (2022 - 2026) focus on addressing issues of improving human development, community and household resilience, and emergency response as they relate to food security and nutrition.

## Risk management

The primary risks in 2024 were related to government ownership and their capacity to sustain programmes, restrictions on partnerships for implementation and operational and fiduciary risks that need to be minimized by strengthening internal assurance processes.

The Government's ability to implement programmes remained concerning due to low human and financial capacity. Thanks to WFP's advocacy efforts, the Government approved a five-fold budget increase for the National School Lunch Programme and joined the Global School Meals Coalition - a forum for strengthening government capacity related to school meals.

In addition, 60 percent of WFP's workforce is located at district and provincial levels, close to the people we serve and government partners. The objective is to enhance coordination across sectors (education, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management), strengthen the quality and expediency of implementation, and transfer know-how.

The restrictions imposed by authorities on contracting non-governmental organisations (NGO) limit WFP's ability to expand its partnerships. In 2024, WFP's partners for implementation consisted of two international NGOs, one civil society organisation and the Lao Red Cross. WFP was able to increasingly outsource services to the private sector in the areas of studies, evaluations, and financial services to beneficiaries. A market study is underway to explore the potential of the private sector for outsourcing monitoring activities.

WFP strengthened assurance processes and activities to be able to detect and address fraud, corruption, and abuse. Standard procedures were reviewed for monitoring of financial and operational risks, and the community feedback mechanism, with the objective of ensuring early detection of issues ranging from suggested programme adjustment to more severe issues posing a risk to programme participants or WFP.

## Lessons learned

As WFP is more than half-way through its country strategic plan (2022 - 2026), a mid-term review was conducted. The review indicated that WFP's strategic objectives in Lao continue to be relevant, but recognized that the impact of economic instability and the resulting stalling or deterioration of development progress may require some adjustment. WFP remains aligned with the country's national development agenda and continues to benefit from a good relationship with the Government and other stakeholders. WFP's thematic expertise within food security and nutrition is well recognized. The main areas of focus for improvement lie in producing better data and evidence on food security in the country, coupled with a better understanding of needs for WFP's activities to reach the most vulnerable households and communities. The improvement in community consultations and engagements is recognized, including WFP's increased focus on engaging with specific vulnerable groups to understand their concerns and needs. WFP has continued to enjoy an increase in funds and multi-year grants, which in turn requires aligning programmatic plans across activities and ensuring these are phased well over the implementation period.



# Education starts with a meal

## The journey of school meals in Lao PDR



© WFP Laos/Vilakhone Sipaseuth

Sisters Champa and King used to enjoy lunch at school. Their single mother was forced to take them out of school because of financial difficulties.

Twenty years ago, the landscape of social well-being in Lao PDR was grim. Poverty was widespread, maternal deaths common, infant mortality almost three times as high as today, and nearly half of all children under five years were not growing to a healthy height for their age. Education, especially for girls, was a distant dream for many, with one in every three girls not completing primary school. Amidst these challenges, the Government sought a transformative solution to improve school enrolment and gender equality, while addressing food insecurity and malnutrition: providing meals at school.

In the year 2000, the Lao Government requested WFP to support their ambitious plans. The idea was simple yet powerful - ensure that children receive at least one nutritious meal a day at school, thereby encouraging especially poor families to send their children to school regularly. Based on the request, WFP conducted a feasibility study and helped launch a pilot programme in northern provinces, which by 2009 expanded to the South.

The initial phase of this programme saw significant success, leading to the launch of the National School Lunch Programme in 2012. A cost-benefit analysis of school meals in Laos showed that children benefiting from school meals stayed in school for half a year longer than their peers who were not receiving meals at school. Donors and partners are convinced of the value-add of school meals, returns for which can be up to six times the investment [1]. The analysis shows that school meals not only improve education outcomes but are also instrumental in improving the nutrition and health of children while helping families fight food insecurity.

By 2019, the Lao Government began investing public funds to support the school meals programme, demonstrating a growing national commitment. This momentum continued to build, and in 2022, the Prime Minister issued a Decree on Promoting School Lunch, further institutionalising the programme.

Today, under a joint national 'handover plan' with the Government, WFP's role is two-fold: continuing direct implementation of school meals in about 700 schools nationwide, while at the same time providing advisory services to

the Government, rallying donor support, and building the sustainability of the National School Lunch Programme, which consists of schools formerly receiving food from WFP. About 303,000 students receive daily lunches in 37 percent of all primary schools in the country. School meals are the largest national social safety net in Laos.

Amidst global and local challenges, resulting in high inflation and reduction of social spending, the positive trajectory of Lao PDR's school meals programme is crucial to maintain. Schools face teacher retention issues due to better incomes abroad, and families struggle with sending their children to school as they need help to grow food and make a living. Community contributions to school meals have decreased with rising food prices, and national budget support for school meals covers only a small portion of what a plate of healthy food costs for each child.

WFP continues to support the Government in safeguarding its impressive progress on school meals and continues to build and expand the school lunch programme. Through WFP's advocacy, Lao PDR joined the School Meals Coalition in pursuit of accessing the expertise and resources needed to maintain and further extend the national programme through the coalition's global alliance of over 100 member countries. The coalition will help Laos develop a sustainable School Lunch Programme financing strategy, exploring various long-term financing options to ensure that children in Lao PDR have access to nutritious meals at school.

WFP is helping the Government make a shift from community contributions and small-scale food procurement to systematised local food procurement for school meals. These investments are needed to ensure the food supply meets demand from schools and has a transformative effect on local food systems - allowing farmers to generate more income while diversifying, increasing production, and improving food quality and safety. Local production of fresh foods for school meals not only reduces the carbon footprint but also brings more nutritional value to the children's plates. Efforts have been made to define minimum requirements for a healthy food basket that supplies 30 percent of daily calorie and nutrient needs for primary school-aged children. By the end of 2024, the Government moved forward with increasing funding for the national school meals programme.

From humble beginnings to a national programme today, school meals have provided many Lao children with the nutrition they need to grow, the education they need to succeed, and the hope they need to dream of a better future.

WFP is working with the Government to ensure that this recipe for the future is extended to all primary school children. Because education, for many children in Laos today, starts with a plate of food.

# Programme performance

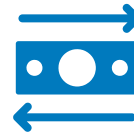
## Strategic outcome 01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026



**1,485 schools** were supported, reaching over **130,000 students** through **in-kind food and home-grown school meals**



**4,000 participants** received **training** related to the school meals programme



**2,100 smallholder farmers** received **support to create sustainable supply chain linkages** between local producers and schools

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on increasing the sustainability and coverage of the National School Lunch Programme (NSLP) - a core activity of the national social protection system. Global evidence shows that school meals contribute to an improved intake of nutritious foods and better learning outcomes [1]. They also increase enrolment, attendance, retention, and students' ability to learn and reduce dropout rates.

WFP remains aligned with the Government of Lao PDR's 9<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan to ensure a coordinated approach with the Government and is currently supporting the review of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, while working to ensure school meals are included. To counteract the high cost of living and the steady increase in inflation, WFP implemented a school meals programme with daily in-kind food assistance to 98,600 primary and pre-primary students (48 percent girls) in 1057 schools. In addition, supplemental assistance, including farmer and infrastructure support was provided for 428 schools serving daily school meals under the NSLP.

In 2024, WFP provided support to schools and schoolchildren through in-kind food support, as well as technical assistance to communities and government counterparts. WFP also continued to support the Government in strengthening national systems and the policy environment in favour of the school meals programme. Together with the Ministry of Education and Sports, WFP focused on substantiating the monitoring system, creating and costing a sustainable food basket, promoting nutrition education, and community capacity strengthening on managing and operating school meals. Furthermore, WFP continued to support schools previously handed over to the Government in 2019 and 2021 with supplementary food assistance, technical support for home-grown school meals and enhancement and additional trainings for the NSLP monitoring system.

### Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 1 is the largest portion of WFP Lao PDR's budget. Funding requirements were predominately covered by multi-year contributions from a diverse pool of government donors, as well as some private sector contributors. The available resources, which included multi-year funding, were consumed and the total expenditure for this outcome against annual needs was 117 percent, as certain activities were implemented ahead of time thanks to key funding being made available earlier than anticipated. No funding restrictions were experienced during the reporting year, nor did WFP encounter any resource gaps. This was crucial, as the country was subject to increases in food and transport prices and continued to see a rise in inflation. New funding opportunities were secured for school meals, including grants aimed at supporting women farmers and school cooks through home-grown school meals initiatives, climate adaptation elements in school meals, alongside a continuation of in-kind food support at schools.

### Outputs

WFP reached and exceeded planned targets and supported 98,600 school children with around 8,822,000 school meals. Based on a request from the Government, WFP provided supplementary food for approximately 35,600 students in handed-over schools under the NSLP, while directly reaching 63,000 students with school meals.

Numerous trainings were held to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and practices around the School Lunch Programme and the home-grown school meals approach. These included trainings on healthy, hygienic and nutritionally-sound practices developed with the Government that reached 4,000 teachers and government staff (1,970

women). Technical trainings on home-grown school meals were also provided to teachers and district and provincial authorities [2]. Additionally, WFP initiated farmer training programmes that supported farmers in egg, fish, agriculture, and frog production to bolster the school meals programme. These efforts aimed to increase the agricultural productivity of nutritious foods, enhance income potential for farmers, and diversify the food available for school meals.

WFP collaborated with the Government for capacity strengthening. This included finalising the Systems Approach for Education Results (SABER) Action Plan [3] and conducting workshops with 171 government staff (41 women) focused on the development of the SABER action plan and the composition of school meals to enhance the Government's ability to sustainably implement and monitor the School Lunch Programme. Furthermore, WFP has been working with the Government and cooperating partners to advocate for the inclusion of school meals in the 10<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan, which is currently being formulated. WFP also led an exchange visit to Sri Lanka with the Ministry of Education and Sports to learn how a country with macroeconomic challenges similar to those of Lao PDR is successfully implementing their national school meals programme.

## **Outcomes**

The National School Lunch Programme remained a top priority in the Government's social protection agenda. Through concerted advocacy efforts by WFP, Lao PDR joined the Global School Meals Coalition in 2024 - a global, government-led movement aimed at ensuring every child worldwide receives a healthy meal in school by 2030. The Government's coalition membership supported the strengthening of the national policy environment and enabled the Government to attend a key regional meeting hosted by the Government of Cambodia and the Philippines in November 2024 - in the hope of attracting additional donors to support the programme and paving the way for a national multi-sectoral approach.

Following the handover of schools to the Government in 2019 and 2021, WFP continued to engage with the handed-over schools by providing technical support to the Government on the implementation of the School Lunch Programme. In 2024, WFP held numerous consultations with key government stakeholders to discuss the initial steps of the SABER Action Plan [4], including the creation of the School Lunch Programme's monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure its proper monitoring. The School Lunch Programme nutrition guidelines were updated and piloted and a workshop was conducted with the Ministry of Education and Sports and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in 2024 to ensure alignment with government legislation and guidelines on school meals.

Moreover, WFP enhanced the institutional capacity of the Government at the district level by providing agricultural training, enabling them to train farmers in egg, fish, frog, and crop production. This initiative increased local knowledge of sustainable farming practices and equipped the Government with the necessary skills to sustainably implement the farmer support programme.

## **Partnerships**

WFP continued to work with the Government, in particular the Ministry of Education and Sports as the main ministry in charge of school meals, as well as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. WFP bolstered its collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, supporting trainings for district government staff on agriculture components of the home-grown school meals programme to support sustainability. Additionally, significant steps were taken in planning an acceptability trial for fortified glutinous rice produced in Laos with the Ministry of Health's Tropical and Public Health Institute. Collaboration with CRS continued with the renewal of activities focused on supporting literacy and WASH with the Government's National Hygiene Department (NamSaat).

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Through strategic discussions and collaboration with key government entities, particularly the Ministry of Education and Sports, WFP has contributed and encouraged the government's ownership in leading its capacity development, particularly in managing the National School Lunch Programme.

Participation of Lao government staff in international events such as the Global Child Nutrition Forum, held in December 2024 in Japan, allowed officials to contribute the Lao example before a global fora, while learning from the experiences of other countries regarding school meals.

WFP's advocacy efforts towards the National Assembly for additional funds for the National School Lunch Programme from the Government resulted in an appeal by the Vientiane Constituency of the National Assembly at its 8th ordinary session in December 2024 to the Government. This was approved at the end of 2024; thereby securing the long-term financial viability of the programme.

## **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age were fully integrated under strategic outcome 1, with a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4. The activity design and the monitoring of activities integrated gender and age, through a focus on female farmers and

monitoring the number of girls and boys receiving school meals.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026



**Children's dietary diversity** from the age of 6 to 23 months significantly **increased** from **24 to 56 percent** in communities targeted by WFP



The proportion of **children** from the age of 6 to 23 months **receiving enough food increased** from **20 to 47 percent** in communities targeted by WFP



**10,300 people** from **174 communities** received **messages on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition** through social behaviour change communication.



**230 government staff** received **capacity training** on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition messages

Strategic outcome 2 prioritises the promotion of healthier nutrition behaviours by delivering a comprehensive package of nutrition services and strengthening the capacity of communities and government institutions to create a supportive environment for improved nutrition. This aligns with the Government of Lao PDR's priorities for addressing malnutrition and enhancing nutrition outcomes.

In response to the findings of the latest Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) from 2023, which revealed an increase in underweight prevalence among children under 5 years and a rise in wasting rates from 9 percent in 2017 to 11 percent in 2023, WFP leveraged its CSP revision process to scale up its efforts. These alarming trends underscore the urgent need for targeted, evidence-based interventions to improve child nutrition and support national development goals, as reflected in the National Human Capital Index's [1] emphasis on sustainable development and human capital investment.

At the field level, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to implement Farmer Nutrition Schools. These schools provided smallholder farmers and marginalised communities with skills to improve crop cultivation and knowledge on creating nutritious, balanced diets for their families. Sessions were complemented by cooking demonstrations and other interactive activities (emotional demonstrations), including participatory social and behaviour change interventions designed to improve feeding and hygiene practices for infants and young children. To mitigate the impacts of the ongoing economic crisis, particularly high inflation, WFP implemented cash transfers targeting vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. These transfers enabled recipients to purchase additional food and diversify their diets, addressing critical nutritional needs. At the national level, WFP continued to advance food fortification efforts as part of its broader nutrition strategy. In partnership with the Government of India, a large-scale food fortification initiative is set to be launched in 2025, aiming to improve nutrition outcomes across the country and further strengthen national food systems.

### Resource Overview

WFP's activities under strategic outcome 2 were fully funded in 2024, with a minor exception for the planned cash transfer activities. WFP utilised 90 percent of the funding on needs for 2024. Of this expenditure, 16 percent was spent directly on cash transfers to programme participants (while planned at 26 percent), and the remaining programme expenditure focused on capacity strengthening activities. Most of the resources available in 2024 for capacity strengthening were multi-year funding grants, enabling longer-term planning and implementation in the communities. All donor funds focused on activity implementation in 2024 were fully utilised in a timely manner. Certain programmatic changes in the targeting and cash transfer values became necessary due to the cash transfer component being under-resourced at 53 percent. For example, out of the 19,000 individuals planned to receive a cash grant for improving their household dietary diversity, WFP prioritised 9,900 individuals, who were both nutritionally vulnerable and experiencing the highest level of food insecurity, while others were prioritised for a home garden grant, considering



their capabilities and their lesser likelihood of having to adopt food-based coping strategies than the first group.

## **Outputs**

Within WFP's nutrition activities, WFP reached over 19,300 nutritionally vulnerable people, slightly higher than planned, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, women with children under 5 years of age, adolescent girls, women within their reproductive age, and the elderly through various food/cash-based transfer programmes. However, transfer values of the different grants were tailored to prioritised needs due to resource limitations. Focusing on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition messaging, 10,300 people (82 percent women) from 174 communities were reached through social behaviour change activities.

To further support and strengthen household food production, 9,400 individuals benefited from home garden grants, while 303 households received seeds and gardening materials. Capacity-strengthening efforts included training 230 government staff from 135 institutions on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and social and behavioural change communication. Additionally, 509 individuals, of whom 85 percent were women, were selected as nutrition champions at the village level and received comprehensive training to deliver sessions to their peers on integrating nutrition into farming practices. While replicating and continuing to use some interpersonal communication approaches that have been successfully used previously in Laos, WFP also developed and used a novel set of tools called Emotional Demonstrations that aim at interactive learning through triggering emotional reactions. Topics include infant and young child feeding practices, such as frequency, quality and size of meals, appropriate nutrition for adolescent girls, iron-rich foods, and proper hand hygiene. A total of 3,250 people (77 percent women), participated in these sessions, which may have contributed to the improvements seen in WFP programme areas amongst the child nutrition and family health indicators such as minimum acceptable diets and minimum dietary diversity.

## **Outcomes**

WFP's nutrition programmes have significantly improved the nutrition outcomes of programme participants, particularly on dietary diversity and meal frequency. Among children aged 6-23 months, dietary diversity improved significantly from 24 percent to 56 percent, resulting in a greater number of children now eating a variety of healthy foods essential for their growth and development. Similarly, frequency of meals for this age group has increased, showing that children are receiving meals more regularly throughout the day to meet their nutritional needs. Overall, the proportion of children receiving an acceptable diet more than doubled, increasing from 20 percent at the time of establishing the baseline in 2023 to 47 percent in 2024. This indicates overall improved nutrition status among targeted communities. Some of the success can be attributed to WFP's new approach to cooking demonstrations, which focus on eliciting emotional responses based on the reported high level of engagement from participants.

For children between 6-23 months that are not breastfed, programme monitoring showed a small improvement in how often they received milk products, rising from 9 percent to 10 percent during the programme period. While the change is small, it highlights a gradual improvement in meeting nutritional needs for non-breastfed children. For women and girls of reproductive age, the nutrition situation also improved with their dietary diversity from 36 percent to 66 percent. These improvements also highlight the impact of WFP's social and behaviour change activities aimed at encouraging healthier eating habits and empowering women and girls to make better food choices for themselves and their families.

## **Partnerships**

The collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Health, and Lao Women's Union has been essential to the progress of WFP's nutrition programme. WFP worked with the provincial and district-level representatives of these ministries to integrate nutrition-sensitive agriculture into community practices. The collaboration resulted in increased community participation in WFP's programme activities, especially among women, which ensures sustainability. The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) was a key cooperating partner for WFP. SNV's experience and presence in Houaphanh province, and their Linking Agriculture Nutrition and Natural Resources approach, were key to the implementation of WFP's nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities.

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

Comprehensive training and capacity strengthening were key focus areas in 2024. While intensive training-of-trainers sessions were conducted, facilitators demonstrated varying levels of facilitation skills - highlighting the need for ongoing mentoring and practical support, especially for community-based activities like Farmer Nutrition Schools and activities aimed at improving gender equality integrated within the nutrition-sensitive agricultural projects. WFP will prioritise follow-up coaching and hands-on guidance to strengthen trainers' confidence and effectiveness in the field.

While home garden activities, such as composting, bio-pesticide production, and grafting, were generally well received in the communities, practical challenges, including balancing breastfeeding with fieldwork and late distributions of gardening input hindered progress and led to varying adoption rates between villages. WFP identified factors for supporting change such as proximity of the health centre, support provided by husbands, prior experience in applying

certain behaviours (for example, hand washing), first-hand and improved experiences from adopting new behaviours, the natural fertility of soil and the general focus on growing awareness among communities of the intended outcomes of WFP's nutrition activities. WFP will continue to focus on incorporating learnings to create lasting change.

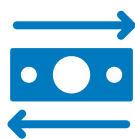
## Gender and Age Marker

WFP's nutrition interventions in Laos were implemented focusing on addressing root causes of gender inequality and transforming community-level gendered power relations. To that end, all activities were analysed according to gender and age, while all proposals, reporting, and project documents included disaggregated data for gender and age. As gender and age were fully integrated under strategic outcome 2, it reached a GAM score of 4.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026



**USD 786,000** in cash transferred to **8,860 households** participating in food assistance for assets and **sustainable livelihood interventions**



**82,000 coffee saplings** distributed to **smallholder farmers** supporting **income generation** through increased coffee production



**62 community assets** constructed or rehabilitated in **61 communities** to enhance **community resilience to climate and other shocks**

Lao PDR remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather events due to limited capacity to adapt to these changes, a high reliance on natural resources and rainfed agriculture. Climate-related hazards, such as typhoons, droughts, and floods, continue to be a key challenge faced by vulnerable households. WFP's assessments in target locations identified that 80 percent of households reported experiencing one or more climate-related shocks within the previous 12 months.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP provided technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection. Focusing on community interventions designed through participatory and inclusive approaches, WFP provided cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening support to construct and rehabilitate community assets and enable sustainable livelihood interventions, including those specific to agriculture, livestock and water resource management. WFP also supported national and sub-national government staff in the operationalisation of national and local strategies and plans through capacity strengthening in disaster risk management to effectively anticipate, mitigate and manage the risks associated with the impacts of climate-related hazards.

### Resource Overview

Through a combination of existing, multi-year and new contributions from current and new donors supporting resilience-building activities, WFP continued to be well-resourced in 2024. Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded against needs for 2024; however, this included multi-year funding to be carried into 2025 and does not reflect challenges in securing long-term funding for resilience. WFP's total expenditure for strategic outcome 3 was 97 percent against the annual planned needs for 2024.

### Outputs

WFP and the Government continued their partnership in 2024 in delivering asset creation and livelihood activities, value chains in agriculture and emergency preparedness and response.

For asset creation, communities vulnerable to climate-related hazards in the provinces of Phongsaly and Oudomxai received cash assistance equal to USD 336,000 [1], reaching 31,000 beneficiaries - of which half were women. The activities focused on supporting the construction and rehabilitation of community assets key to protecting communities against climate-related shocks, including feeder roads, irrigation canals, concrete bridges, water systems relying only on gravity for water distribution and water tanks. Saplings for coffee production were also distributed. The needs of women and people with disabilities were considered as an integral part to the selection of the assets.

Supporting farmers in their production of dry season and high-value crops, WFP and its partners invested in over 3,100 farming households, reaching a total of 16,600 people (50 percent women) and providing nearly half a million US dollars in support. Seventy-six villages across Houaphan, Louangphabang, Xaignabouly, and Xiengkhouang provinces were included in the programme, with each household receiving USD 146 (Kip 3.2 million) as a grant to purchase farming inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilisers and machinery.

Supporting the development of agricultural value chains, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Lao Farmer Association, focused on strengthening market linkages for six agricultural commodities by providing training to 124 government staff with the goal of establishing 84 farmers' organisations across four provinces in the north [2]. Meanwhile, in Luang Prabang province, WFP supported income generation through coffee production in partnership with Saka no Tochu and Saffron Coffee by establishing 8 coffee producer groups. In total, 240

households received more than 82,000 coffee saplings.

In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, WFP continued to support the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) in enhancing capacities in emergency preparedness and response through training representatives in reviewing secondary data to complement emergency assessments for storm, drought, earthquake and flood scenarios, situation reporting and GIS mapping. This included developing rapid assessment forms at the onset of an emergency to assess the immediate and early recovery needs. Together with the National Logistics Preparedness Working Group (NLPWG), WFP continued to focus on supply chain and logistics for emergency response, while 74 government officials, of which 16 were women, across the 8 northern provinces were trained in logistics and supply chain by WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Further, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is supporting the Government in designing a shock-responsive social protection system targeting lean season food insecurities and is piloting the use of the social registry for beneficiary targeting following rapid onset climate-related hazards, such as floods.

## **Outcomes**

In Oudomxai province, households with acceptable food consumption increased from 29 percent to 71 percent from mid-2023 to the end of 2024, indicating that households' access to food increased following WFP's cash assistance for asset creation. Equally, households not resorting to negative livelihoods coping strategies increased from 73 percent to 95 percent - overall reflecting the positive impacts of the assistance programmes. Despite these positive outcomes, WFP's food security monitoring continued to show that women and families headed by women faced greater vulnerability in terms of food and nutrition security, with 14 percent of women compared to just under 2 percent of men using crisis-level coping measures [3].

During 2024, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), undertook an anticipatory action feasibility study and conducted an analysis of vulnerability to flood and drought hazards at the district level across Lao PDR. These assessments looked at the potential for implementing anticipatory action activities to address flood and drought risks demonstrated through detailed vulnerability maps of Lao PDR. In supporting the government's Early Warning for All Roadmap, WFP initiated a national perception survey on early warning systems. The study aimed to understand how people from different target groups, such as people with disabilities, women, elderly individuals, and children, receive, perceive, and react to weather forecasts and early warning messages. In continuing to seek multifaceted approaches to support community resilience against climate-related shocks, WFP, with the ministry and the research partner Tetra Tech, conducted a technical study on integrating data on climate risks with the national social registry of Laos. The study identified gaps and opportunities for targeting communities through the social registry with a focus of early and effective reach of communities vulnerable to and impacted by climate-related shocks.

Among the work on humanitarian logistics and supply chain, a key achievement in 2024 was the finalisation of standard procedures for importing humanitarian relief items to ensure timely assistance by humanitarian partners to disaster affected communities. This work was completed in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

## **Partnerships**

In 2024, WFP engaged with the ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry and Natural Resources and Environment to implement community resilience-building activities. WFP continued to engage in Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems [4] and the Early Warnings for All initiative [5] to strengthen government and community capacities to manage disaster risks and ensure protection from hazardous hydrometeorological, climatological and related environmental events. This included partnerships with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, and Tetra Tech on several deliverables including an anticipatory action, early warning systems, vulnerability analysis to flood and drought hazards and social protection. WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group. WFP worked with the private sector, Saka no Tochu and Saffron Coffee, to support coffee producers together with a local civil society organisation, the Lao Farmer Association. WFP also continued to co-chair the Lao PDR Cash Working Group and the Logistics Preparedness Working Group together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

With the continuing economic instability in Laos, especially with a weak local currency (kip) and high inflation rates pushing up costs for livelihoods, business and the cost of living, households continued to see their purchasing power erode. In response, the Cash Working Group in 2024 undertook a comprehensive review of the interagency minimum expenditure basket, the monthly cost of essential goods and services for a household, leading to an increase in the total expenditure cost of more than two-thirds (from LAK 3.5 to 5 million, while the USD amount remained the same at USD 233). As the last comprehensive update took place in 2022 and in light of the uncertain economic outlook for 2025, WFP, as co-lead of the working group, will continue to monitor the efficacy of supporting households through cash

versus food assistance, depending on their preference, needs and the economic situation.

A core area of focus for WFP moving forward will be to increase community knowledge on climate-related shocks and risks. In communities targeted for asset creation activities, only 39 percent of households can identify specific climate risks, while more than half lack understanding of the factors that contribute to climate risks. This gap hinders community preparedness for climate-related challenges. Despite a lack of specific understanding, as many as two-thirds of the households are anxious about the impact of climate-related hazards on their livelihoods in contrast to only one in eight feeling equipped with the necessary skills and resources to protect their livelihoods. This highlights a critical vulnerability in households being able to protect themselves and underscores an urgent need for educational initiatives and outreach programmes to bridge knowledge gaps as part of enhancing community preparedness [6].

A key area of learning undertaken by WFP was on the feasibility for setting up anticipatory action programmes in response to climate-related shocks and disasters. While anticipatory actions currently include evacuation strategies, first aid kit distribution and community awareness programmes, the overall low readiness of the country requires more intensive efforts in strengthening the capacity of partners to respond and requires a holistic focus on collaboration, education, advocacy, and system capabilities among national, local, and international actors to foster proactive disaster management and community resilience.

### Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated under strategic outcome 3, with a GAM score of 3. WFP ensured that gender-inclusive community consultations were held to support the identification of community assets and identified capacity strengthening needs for improved management of disaster related risks. WFP focused on equal and appropriate participation in trainings and labour contributions considering women's workloads. Finally, monitoring and assessments ensured analysis and reporting based on gender dynamics including households headed by women and people with disabilities.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters



**250 metric tons of rice** distributed to **30,000** people addressing lean season food insecurity



**104 metric tons of rice** distributed to **14,700** people affected by floods

Food insecurity remains a concern in Lao PDR, affecting roughly one in eight households and being driven by severe weather events, the rainy season and economic factors exacerbating the situation. Sekong province remained the most affected, reporting the highest prevalence of food insecurity at 29 percent in September 2024 [1].

In terms of disaster risk, Lao PDR is exposed to several hazards, including floods, landslides, tropical storms, droughts, and earthquakes. Flooding is the most common disaster affecting lives and livelihoods in Lao PDR. While flooding is part of the Mekong River's annual cycle, it has become more frequent and intense due to climate risks [2]. In 2024, Lao PDR faced several disasters due to significant monsoon and typhoon activities resulting in widespread flooding that impacted over 200,000 people [3]. These challenges continued to affect the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of vulnerable people. Through outcome 4, at the request of the Government, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive food assistance to help meet the essential needs of vulnerable people facing lean season food insecurities as well as addressing the food needs of flood-affected households.

### Resource Overview

Through existing multi-year and new contributions from traditional donors, strategic outcome 4 was funded at 87 percent against 2024 needs, with 33 percent expenditure against annual needs. The low expenditure was largely due to a combination of factors, including funding being utilised only in the event of and the magnitude of disaster events, the timing of the funding received, and the earmarking of funds for early recovery activities to be initiated in early 2025 at the Government's request.

### Outputs

In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Lao Red Cross, WFP responded to two emergencies at the request of the Government. Sekong province experienced lean season food insecurity and received in-kind general food assistance to support the needs of food-insecure households. A total of 250 metric tons of locally-purchased rice reached 30,000 individuals living in 75 villages across the districts of Dakcheung, Kaleum and Lamarm. Women and people with disabilities were prioritised for assistance, with women accounting for half of all those reached and 700 individuals reported as persons with disability.

WFP and partners also responded to the floods caused by Typhoon Yagi in Luang Namtha province. A total of 100 metric tons of rice was distributed to 14,200 people, while a boarding school ensuring schooling for ethnic minorities and rural communities, at the request of the Ministry of Education and Sports, received 4 metric tons supporting 310 students, a third of these were girls, with enough rice for 31 days. WFP continued to engage with partners' staff and community volunteers to support distribution to persons with disabilities, pregnant women and girls and other groups facing barriers to access distribution points. In supporting the recovery of flood-affected households, WFP worked with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to pilot the use of the national social registry for targeted cash assistance for early recovery. The pilot is ongoing and cash assistance will be distributed in early 2025.

Outcome data was not collected for short-term emergency response interventions.

### Partnerships

Continuing the successful partnerships initiated in 2023, WFP collaborated with the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare and Education and Sport, as well as the Lao Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, to distribute emergency food assistance to disaster-affected households. Through this partnership, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare led the overall coordination of the response and government actions at national and sub-national levels, including identifying households most in need of assistance and monitoring during distributions, while the Lao Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross focused on registering those receiving assistance and carrying out the distributions. WFP continued to co-lead the



Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on Food Security and Agriculture alongside FAO and lead the ICT and Logistics clusters under the IASC. Further, WFP provided supply chain solutions and services for the Government in managing over 900 metric tons of ASEAN Plus 3 Rice Reserve (APTERR) as the Government's emergency rice reserve. This support included warehousing and logistics services to store and distribute rice to 17 flood-affected provinces.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Discussions on lessons learned between Lao Red Cross, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and WFP highlighted that the partnership was executed with strong technical support and collaboration among the partners. The Ministry together with the Lao Red Cross efficiently coordinated the response, resulting in strong field management and community engagement in combination with engagement with village authorities and support from the communities. However, WFP and partners faced logistical and administrative hurdles, including poor road conditions during the rainy season, which hindered access to villages and communication and complicated coordination among team members and local authorities. For future emergencies, WFP and partners should prioritise reaching specific households most in need versus a broader approach. Additionally, addressing identity document discrepancies, enhancing infrastructure at distribution sites, and the capacities of local actors and authorities will add to the continued improvement of the emergency response.

### Gender and Age Marker

Strategic outcome 4 fully integrated gender, with a GAM score of 3. WFP's assistance delivered in 2024 targeted girls, boys, women, and men affected by climate-related hazards or human-induced shocks while also considering additional vulnerabilities including families led by women and persons with disabilities. Distributions prioritised women, pregnant women and mothers with newborns, and people with disabilities at distribution sites. Distribution reporting was disaggregated by gender and where possible also by age and disability.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## **Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.**

Strategic outcome 5 focuses on WFP's service provision to the Government of Laos and partners upon request. While WFP supported the Government's emergency response in 2024 by providing logistical services, including warehousing and transport of rice from the strategic rice reserve and the ASEAN Plus 3 emergency rice reserve (APTERR), this was carried out and reported alongside WFP's direct emergency response under strategic outcome 4. Intending to highlight WFP's service provision activities separate from its direct emergency response, a separate outcome was created and will become active in 2025 for reporting.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Lao PDR ranked 116 out of 166 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index in 2022 [1] and 54 out of 146 nations in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index in 2023 [2]. While women's economic participation in Laos has improved, they still face significant gaps in education and health. The Government has made notable efforts to promote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women through legislative and policy reform [3]. However, women's representation in leadership remains low with only 22 percent in the National Assembly, 17 percent of Director Generals in line ministries, and two percent of Village Chiefs being women [4].

In Lao PDR, 80 percent of the population depends on subsistence agriculture, with women predominating in the informal agricultural sector. However, women face barriers in accessing agricultural services and climate information due to limited access to education and literacy, as well as harmful gender norms. These challenges contribute to food insecurity, loss of income, inadequate food access for women and girls and the discontinuation of education, which can result in early marriage and teenage pregnancy. Additionally, women predominantly undertake the substantial burden of household chores and unpaid caregiving duties. Furthermore, girls have less access to secondary education, and their literacy rates are lower than those of boys, particularly in rural areas and among non-Lao/Tai ethnic groups and persons with disabilities. In general, women and non-Lao/Tai ethnic groups receive less education than men, resulting in lower participation in decision-making roles, technical training, agricultural services, market activities, and access to credit and financial institutions.

Laos took part in a regional study to understand gender barriers in school meals programmes. The research identified opportunities to strengthen the contribution of women in home-grown school meals' value chains, to contribute to a more sustainable and quality programme through reduced reliance on unpaid volunteers, and to leverage social and behavioural change communication to address harmful norms and practices.

The school meals programme (strategic objective 1) promotes gender-responsive agricultural practices and strengthens Village Education Development Committees (VEDC) to improve gender equality and women's economic empowerment. WFP provided support to female smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs (1,450 female participants) under the school meals programme. They received seeds and agricultural production tools, among others, and signed agreements with schools to supply produce for school lunches. Furthermore, WFP organised various capacity-building events, including VEDC trainings on the management of school meals programmes, reflection meetings, and peer-to-peer exchange visits with 1,900 participants - 889 of whom were women. Additionally, nutrition and hygienic food preparation trainings were provided to village cooks, who were predominantly female.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls, as well as children aged 6-59 months, are the most nutritionally insecure groups in Laos and are often guided by dietary misperceptions that involve the restriction of food intake during pregnancy in the belief that it will ensure an easier birth. WFP addressed harmful practices such as these through active engagement with women, adolescent girls and community leaders. WFP promoted regular health checks and healthy eating practices by providing these groups with learning modules on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and infant and young child feeding practices, as well as supporting food-insecure populations with agriculture and livestock grants to enhance household nutrition.

Under strategic outcome 2, the Agriculture for Nutrition 2 project supports the Government in setting up farmer nutrition schools to teach women and adolescent girls and caretakers of children under the age of five years about nutrition-sensitive agriculture and provides them with grants to create home gardens and invest in small livestock raising.

Additionally, the project has been implementing the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to support families to achieve their goals by addressing challenges, including gender inequality, through behavioural change and peer learning. GALS is a community-led methodology aimed at enhancing gender equality and promoting positive change

through participatory processes and the visualisation of challenges and opportunities. It empowers women and men to gain more control over their lives, fostering development at individual, household, community, and organisational levels by envisioning a better future by taking concrete steps to achieve it. In the last quarter of 2024, several 3-day workshops on GALS, supported by Laos Women's Union, were held in 10 villages in four districts in Oudomxai and Attapeu provinces and included 230 participants (50 percent of whom were women). Participants immediately reported positive changes in their households following the training sessions such as starting to share household responsibilities more equally, having a greater mutual understanding of others' workloads, and jointly planning and deciding on the shared agricultural production of the family.

In its resilience-related activities, WFP conducted gender-responsive participatory community consultations in a manner that took cultural and language needs into account, especially ensuring teaching in minority languages to ensure the inclusion of women who are less likely to speak a majority language, for the design, implementation, and monitoring processes. WFP also ensured equal representation of women in village asset management committees. These consultations allow WFP to identify, and where possible prioritise, assets selected by women, such as community water systems to reduce their workload and time spent on unpaid labour.

WFP has actively taken part in interagency gender mechanisms, as well as the civil society/INGO-led gender network and continues to implement its two-year gender, protection, and inclusion action plan.

WFP data indicates that families led by men and women have similar levels of food insecurity (3 percent) across resilience-focused interventions. However, families led by women had a slightly higher proportion of borderline food consumption (31 percent) as measured by the food consumption score, indicating a slightly higher risk of food insecurity. Regarding coping strategies, families led by women showed a higher reliance on crisis coping measures (14 percent) [5] compared to those led by men (2 percent), indicating greater vulnerability of families led by women and the need for targeted support [6].

# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Lao PDR is a politically stable country that nevertheless experiences protection risks in the form of structural barriers that prevent the full realisation of human rights for people living in poverty and in rural areas, particularly among women, persons with disabilities and ethnic and gender minorities. People face a lack of access to information and restrictions on freedom of expression, particularly on issues that may be critical of the political system. Language and literacy barriers, especially in rural areas and among non-Lao/Tai ethnic groups are hindering access not only to information but also to legal aid, with customary law systems functioning alongside the formal legal system [1]. Laos is struggling with a weak rule of law and barriers to accessing justice mechanisms. Despite progress in the formulation of protection-related legislation, issues with land tenure and land security due to infrastructure developments and resettlements, restrictions on civil society organizations, and a lack of social protection infrastructure persist. The existing pathways for justice are generally limited [2].

In 2024, WFP worked to systematically implement its community feedback mechanism through various protection-related activities. These included continuous staff capacity strengthening and awareness-raising on accountability to affected people, including protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH), fraud, corruption, and do no harm principles. WFP has established various community feedback channels, including a hotline, face-to-face interactions and helpdesk services. This work involved not only WFP but also key partners such as the Lao Red Cross and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare at both national and sub-national levels. Mainstreaming protection and accountability to affected people included continuous monitoring during and after WFP distributions to ensure families felt safe and secure going to and from distribution sites. Programme design and implementation increasingly integrated protection and accountability, particularly through cash-based transfer programmes and lean season food distributions by strengthening communities' access to provide feedback on WFP's programmes. However, there remain social and cultural barriers for feedback channels to be fully utilised by communities.

WFP considers the current engagement with the Lao Women's Union, Lao Red Cross, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare at all levels a strategic pathway to strengthen sensitisation and communication with local stakeholders and communities. It aligns with WFP's intention to lead and commit to a stronger focus on integrating protection and accountability to affected people in its programmes. WFP's work with cooperating and government partners was strengthened in 2024, particularly through the emergency response during the recent flood in Luang Namtha province. This included active roles in the endorsement of PSEA key messages by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Lao Women's Union, information on WFP's community feedback mechanism on the beneficiary registration cards, and the installment of helpdesks.

To ensure compliance with internal corporate standards, WFP Laos reviewed its standards for protection against sexual violence and abuse - a key priority for WFP globally - and internally reviewed its adherence to standards for the community feedback mechanism. WFP's engagement at the interagency level contributed to the UN Country Team's action plan for protection against sexual violence and abuse.

Gender-based violence against women and children was a key focus of the pilots on the Gender Action Learning System and Agriculture for Nutrition. Discussions on the potential risks of gender-based violence against gender-diverse communities were also held among local development partners such as Proud to Be Us, Community Health and Inclusion Association, and Do Not Stop Dream Team.

Overall, all households and participants reported safe, barrier-free, and respectful access to WFP programmes. All beneficiaries under strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 4 reported no safety concerns related to their engagement in WFP programmes, nor experienced barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance (97 percent under strategic outcome 4). Furthermore, 80 percent of beneficiaries indicated they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA.

WFP is consulting and partnering with organisations of persons with disabilities like DMAS to strengthen staff capacity to improve the quality and reach of WFP's programmes and facilitate an internship programme for people with disabilities.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Lao PDR is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate-related extreme weather events, with geographical variances in how this is expressed. Certain parts of the country experience increased seasonal droughts caused by reduced rainfall while other areas are affected by seasonal floods due to increased rainfall. The country is prone to experiencing additional severe events, including landslides, typhoons, riverbank erosion, and the destruction of crops and livelihoods due to storms. These climate-induced disasters are compounded by unsustainable natural resource management practices. While Lao PDR's forest cover is one of the highest in the region, it faces rapid depletion at a rate of one percent per year, mainly through hydro-power and mining-related land concessions, timber harvesting, slash-and-burn agriculture, and the high use of pesticides. While Laos compared to other countries in the region is experiencing fewer natural hazards, the vulnerability to those disasters is high due to limited disaster risk reduction practices and emergency risk preparedness. The impact of natural disasters and climate-induced events disproportionately affects women and persons with disabilities, caused by unequal decision making, lack of access to productive resources, services, income-generating opportunities, and education, as well as social and gender norms.

WFP continued to work towards a sustainable school lunch programme and encouraged communities to use local, sustainable practices, such as compost for school gardens, electric rice cookers in some schools as a more environmentally friendly cooking method, and, where possible, collect rainwater for watering gardens. WFP purchased 400 metric tons of locally-produced rice for its programmes, adding to continued efforts to procure locally where possible to reduce its carbon footprint, reduce the transportation time and offer communities food items that are locally acceptable. Within its nutrition activities, the nutrition-sensitive agriculture programmes use farming practices that advocate for a conservative use of water and effective waste management by composting, which in turn minimises the need for chemical fertilisers. Moreover, cash-based transfers are used where appropriate to support the economy of local markets.

To avoid and mitigate environmental risks, WFP is implementing environmental and social risk screening for its activities using its internal corporate tool. A focal point is assigned within each programme activity to conduct the screening, supported by central oversight from the country office to ensure proper implementation of the standards. The focal point ensures that the environmental and social standards are applied where partners are implementing on WFP's behalf. Given the nature and scale of the activities, all screening results classified the projects as low risk and, consequently, no design revisions or risk management plans were required.

Specifically, 60 percent of activities under strategic outcome 2 and 100 percent of activities under strategic outcomes 3 and 4 were screened in 2024 - all categorised as 'low risk'. Not all activities under strategic outcome 1 could be screened in 2024 due to challenges in monitoring mechanisms. WFP programme staff were provided with refresher training on implementing environmental and social risk screenings to continue the improvement of risk screening and management practices.

WFP integrated environmental considerations in its resilience programmes by implementing ecosystem and community-based approaches to its climate-related adaptation and disaster risk reduction interventions. This involved selecting asset creation activities with specific adaptation and disaster risk reduction objectives, such as feeder roads, irrigation canals, concrete bridges, gravity-fed water systems and water tanks for improved water resource management. Although WFP provides climate-risk information through its resilience activities, the information gap among communities in what constitutes such events is something WFP will increasingly focus on moving forward.

Social safeguards were increasingly in focus and mainstreamed across all activities. All households and participants in WFP's activities reported feeling safe, and secure, and that they were met with dignity during distributions and activities.



# Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has begun implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS), a management tool used to identify, manage, and reduce the organisation's impact on the environment in a systematic and consistent way. An EMS assessment mission was carried out by WFP's regional advisor in January 2024 at the main office in Vientiane, the warehouse in Vientiane and the field office and warehouse in Pakse.

WFP implemented a number of environment-friendly initiatives since 2023, including changing all light bulbs to LEDs, promoting zero plastic waste by providing a water filter machine and jugs for clean drinking water for all staff in order to decrease their use of plastic water bottles; strengthening the waste management system by dividing waste into different categories; composting to fertilise the plants in the office gardens; training office cleaners to replace plastic waste bags with homemade newspaper bin liners; placing solar cell lights on the outside of the office buildings; and regular air-conditioners cleaning and maintenance.

WFP's Vientiane warehouse is constructing a wastewater treatment system that includes storing wastewater and filtering it before releasing the water into the drainage canal. In WFP's main office in Vientiane, the construction work for an annexe building is being carried out on weekends to ensure minimal disturbance for WFP staff. The construction area is fenced to ensure the site also remains safe for outsiders. In the Oudomxai field office, which is currently under construction, WFP is ensuring a design that takes into account access and different needs, and environmental sustainability aspects. WFP is ensuring energy efficiency by applying wall insulation and appropriate window glazing in office constructions.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

In 2024, WFP integrated nutrition in all programmes through multi-sectoral approaches and innovations. Across all its activities, WFP's commitment to quality nutrition-sensitive programming involved rigorous nutrition situation analyses to identify gaps in dietary diversity, malnutrition prevalence, and food systems. Programme designs have embraced a multi-sectoral approach, integrating nutrition into broader objectives, and ensuring interventions are context-specific, culturally relevant, and sustainable. Gender and age analyses have further informed programme delivery, addressing inequities and empowering women as champions for change in nutrition. Activities such as distribution of fortified food in schools, enhanced school meals programme designs and community training have underscored this comprehensive approach to combating malnutrition.

WFP promoted climate-resilient agriculture, supporting nutrient-rich crop production, and layering and sequencing these activities with nutrition education and social behaviour change campaigns such as community sessions using emotionally-engaging demonstrations and the use of local chefs for cooking demonstrations to enhance community awareness of nutrition to support healthier dietary choices. Additionally, WFP supported district nutrition teams in undertaking assessments of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups at the village level in collaboration with the local health facilities and village facilitators - enabling the development of tailored nutrition improvement plans for vulnerable families.

For school meals, WFP developed nutritious menus, often sourcing ingredients from local farmers through the introduction of the home-grown school meals approach. The focus on sourcing locally for the school meals programme included agricultural initiatives and conditional cash grants for cultivating nutrient-dense crops - addressing both immediate nutritional needs and long-term community resilience through a systems approach to food production. These programmes not only targeted alleviating immediate malnutrition but also strengthened capacity to withstand future shocks.

WFP supported social protection initiatives that were implemented by the Government to include cash transfers that encouraged the purchase of nutrient-rich foods and agricultural inputs like seeds for nutrient-dense crops for home gardens. WFP also made efforts to integrate nutrition services like child growth monitoring into social protection activities and ensured the targeting of vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and girls, and children. In its emergency response activities, WFP provided technical support to transition from relief efforts to recovery programmes to maintain access to adequate nutrition post-crisis. Nutrition and hygiene promotion were incorporated in cash distributions.

WFP's efforts were supported by digital tools for tracking programme progress, gender-sensitive programming, and data analytics to target vulnerable populations. These integrated strategies ensured that WFP addressed immediate nutritional needs while building long-term resilience and food security. Efforts to reduce malnutrition have been significantly enhanced and expanded through innovative programme and SBCC approaches that were piloted in schools implementing school meals. Key changes include the integration of nutrition-sensitive strategies in resilience, school meals, social protection, and emergency programmes. These approaches prioritised diversified diets by promoting nutrient-dense crops in resilience activities and offering more varied menus in school meals initiatives. Multi-sectoral partnerships with governments, private sector actors (through the facilitation of SUN Business Network and establishing partnerships with local millers for rice fortification), and NGOs have been strengthened - fostering collaboration to achieve shared nutritional goals.

Delivering quality nutrition programmes has seen significant progress. WFP optimised its use of cash transfers to better support vulnerable groups, including families with children under five years and pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls. With high rates of stunting in Laos, WFP continued its focus on children under two years old, especially providing cash for food and home garden grants to their households. Moreover, recommendations were made to the Government based on joint assessments of poor water and sanitation infrastructure in communities as an underlying cause of malnutrition, while WFP and nutrition partners supported the Government in the review process of the national action plan for nutrition. WFP is also involved in collaborative work with other organisations in developing a proposal focusing on improving healthy diets with the intent to prevent non-communicable diseases.

The increased use of community feedback mechanisms ensured direct feedback on the cultural and nutritional appropriateness of WFP's interventions, while training initiatives targeting local service providers were expanded at the district level to bolster the capacity of staff and local stakeholders to deliver high-quality programmes.

# Partnerships

## Advocacy and fundraising for joint objectives

Dedicated to maintaining and developing sustainable partnerships to achieve strategic goals for food security and nutrition, WFP significantly improved relationships with a growing network of partners in 2024, including the Government, donors, development banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and private sector companies.

As the main coordinating entity for official development assistance in Lao PDR, the Ministry of Planning and Investment is WFP's overarching partner. Based on a long-standing relationship, the Government recognises WFP as a leading actor in the areas of food security and nutrition and has requested both strategic and operational inputs for the development of the upcoming edition of its main government strategic document, the 10<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan for the period of 2026-2030.

WFP's engagement with the Ministry of Education and Sports continued to expand. Some of the successes achieved in 2024 were the Government's increase in funding for the national school meals programme alongside becoming a member of the Global School Meals Coalition. In addition, WFP supported the ministry to develop and pilot a country-specific home-grown school meals model in the north of Lao PDR, in favour of local production and a reliable, local supply chain for school meals.

WFP strengthened its cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as its main partner for nutrition-sensitive agriculture, livelihoods, and agricultural value chains. Emergency response, anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction continued to be areas of engagement where WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, while the National Centre for Nutrition of the Ministry of Health was WFP's partner in food fortification. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Department of Meteorology and Hydrology worked with WFP on climate vulnerability analysis, seasonal monitoring, and impact-based forecasting.

WFP collaborated with NamSaat, a programme under the Department of Hygiene in the Ministry of Health, to ensure high-quality water supply in schools, and the Lao Women's Union, a national mass organization which helped WFP deliver its community nutrition social behaviour change programmes and actively supported the rollout of Gender Action Learning System (GALS) activities.

In 2024, donors were responsive to WFP's work, which received support from both long-term and new funding partners. While work on school meals and nutrition-related programming was well-funded with multi-year contributions, the long-term sustainability of WFP's resilience and disaster risk reduction portfolio remains more fragile.

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, in partnership with the Government of Laos, contracted WFP to support smallholder farmers. In addition, several new collaborations are under discussion for the future with the Asian Development Bank.

Throughout the year, the interest of select donors in specific focus areas within larger programmes, such as climate adaptation, gender, and women's empowerment in school meals, was notable. Such collaborations have the potential to attract pockets of funding otherwise not available by leveraging donor priorities combined with WFP's continued coordination to ensure all contributions are channelled into a comprehensive programme.

WFP signed 10 new agreements, including two large multi-year contributions focusing on school meals and support to smallholder farmers. WFP has grown its donor base to 15 donors by 2024, including two new donors, and raised more than USD 45 million throughout the year. WFP also enjoyed continued support from a private donation platform for school meals.

WFP partnered with four international NGOs in the areas of school meals (Catholic Relief Service), nutrition (SNV), anticipatory action and emergency food distributions (Lao Red Cross). Further, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre conducted a climate vulnerability analysis and an anticipatory action feasibility study for WFP. A joint project with Saka no Tochu, a Japanese coffee trading company, focused on livelihood diversification and income generation for coffee growers in Luang Prabang province, with WFP ensuring social impact for the project through community nutrition education.

WFP promoted collaboration and learning between countries of the global south, particularly in the region, through its work in school meals; for instance, an exchange visit with the Government of Sri Lanka was organised. A team of government officials from Laos also participated in the first ASEAN School Meals Coalition Summit in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

A proposal for rice fortification scale-up was confirmed by the Government of India through the UN Office for south-south cooperation, with implementation starting in 2025. The project foresees Indian expertise and experiences to contribute to the formulation of legislation, supply chain engagement, quality control mechanisms and strategies for demand generation around fortification in Lao PDR.

As the custodian of the ASEAN Plus 3 emergency rice reserve (APTERR), the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare contracted WFP to provide logistics services for the management of the rice reserve.

In 2024, WFP cooperated with the French public research institution *Institute de Recherche pour le Développement* around a community nutrition awareness event and an advocacy event for students of pharmacology around nutrition.

## Focus on localization

WFP maintained a strong relationship with the Government of Lao PDR focused on capacity strengthening to ensure a gradual shift of food security and nutrition programmes into national and community ownership, yet the number of national or local civil society partners continues to be modest due to the limited civil society space in the country. The Lao Red Cross continued to be a main partner to WFP for emergency response. In addition, the Lao Farmer Association became a new partner for WFP for smallholder farmers' food, nutrition, and income security-related activities. WFP appointed the local organisation Disability Mainstreaming Advisory Services (DMAS) to support in ensuring activities cater for different needs. WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare conducted a study to provide recommendations for adapting the national social registry to become shock-responsive. WFP saw a newly strengthened engagement with the Ministry of Health around social behaviour change programming and food fortification.

Saffron Coffee, a national private sector cooperating partner of Saka no Tochu, contributed to the implementation of a smallholder coffee farmers' income generation and nutrition awareness project. WFP also engaged the Banque Pour Le Commerce Exterieur Lao Public (BCEL) for community cash transfers.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) aligns and coordinates organisations and their activities with the priorities of the Government and focuses on sustainable development. WFP supported the formulation of a new UN Joint Partnerships Strategy to strengthen the UNSDCF implementation. In addition, WFP led several UNSDCF working groups, took over the co-leadership of the 'inclusive prosperity' result group, and was part of the 'prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)', 'environment, climate change and resilience' and 'people's wellbeing' result groups. WFP continued to be part of the Interagency Assessment Team for the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Gender Equality scorecard, measuring the UNCT's progress towards gender equality. In addition, WFP contributed to the UNCT Disability Working Group to support the implementation of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy.

WFP's fellow Rome-based agencies FAO and IFAD continued to be important partners in the food security and nutrition space. WFP continued sharing the goal of sustainable transformation of food systems with FAO, including co-chairing UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Food Security and Agriculture Cluster. WFP is also working with FAO in the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group. WFP's collaboration with IFAD continued to be complementary within the joint Agriculture for Nutrition 2 project, whereby WFP focused on nutrition education and multi-sectoral planning and IFAD oversaw most agriculture, marketing, and infrastructure investments. WFP strengthened this partnership by applying the IFAD-developed Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in its community nutrition awareness programmes. This methodology aims to empower rural communities to discuss and address power structures and inequalities based on gender roles.

With the aim of strengthening government capacity regarding disaster preparedness and response, collaboration with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction continued in 2024.

# Financial Overview

Three years into implementation, WFP's country strategic plan for 2022-2026 is fully funded. Significant funding was mobilised for multi-year contributions for strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3, with some contributions earmarked for implementation beyond the current CSP. This helps WFP strategically plan its activities in advance of its next generation CSP.

In 2024, WFP spent USD 19.6 million or 108 percent of the annual needs-based plan. In 2025, WFP is planning a budget revision to accommodate further needs and new partnerships. Each strategic outcome spent the majority of the funding it received against needs, with 117 percent of planned spending on school meals activities, 90 percent for nutrition activities, 97 percent for resilience programmes, and 33 percent for emergency response. Due to receiving key funding ahead of time for its school meals programme, WFP was able to implement its activities earlier than anticipated, resulting in a high expenditure rate in 2024. The emergency response implementation and support is only activated in case of an emergency to respond to emerging disasters, with the actual implementation depending on the level of the emergency and available funding. In 2024, WFP responded to floods in Luang Namtha province and distributed food to counter high seasonal food insecurity in Sekong province during the lean season.

Due to the growing needs, increasing funding opportunities, as well as new target areas of intervention and on-demand service provision to the Government, WFP undertook a revision of its 5-year budget tied to its CSP 2022-2026, with an increase in budget from 85 million to 100 million. WFP included an additional strategic outcome 5 to the CSP to be able to incorporate service provision to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for logistic support, such as warehousing and transportation management for rice received by the Government from the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR). The newly-added strategic objective will become active in 2025.

























Most of WFP's resources were received from directed multilateral contributions. The host Government has emerged as an important contributor to WFP, with funds received by the Government of Lao PDR from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and WFP acting as the implementing entity. Flexible multilateral funding was maintained at the same level as the year before (around USD 0.5 million).



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	8,853,486	7,870,280	21,612,606	9,284,915
SO01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	7,592,854	7,793,397	19,535,327	8,870,992
Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	7,592,854	7,793,397	18,502,463	8,870,992
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,032,864	0
SO04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	1,260,632	76,884	2,077,280	413,923
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	1,260,632	76,884	686,686	413,923
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,390,594	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,325,571	2,732,461	14,476,304	2,988,713

SO02: Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026	<div><div></div></div> 3,325,571	<div><div></div></div> 2,732,461	<div><div></div></div> 14,476,304	<div><div></div></div> 2,988,713
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	<div><div></div></div> 3,325,571	<div><div></div></div> 2,732,461	<div><div></div></div> 14,476,304	<div><div></div></div> 2,988,713
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	<div><div></div></div> 2,727,517	<div><div></div></div> 3,332,129	<div><div></div></div> 7,133,337	<div><div></div></div> 2,632,961
SO03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026	<div><div></div></div> 2,727,517	<div><div></div></div> 3,332,129	<div><div></div></div> 7,133,337	<div><div></div></div> 2,632,961
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	<div><div></div></div> 2,727,517	<div><div></div></div> 3,332,129	<div><div></div></div> 7,133,337	<div><div></div></div> 2,632,961
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	<div><div></div></div> 58,871	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0
SO05: The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	<div><div></div></div> 58,871	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0
Activity 05: Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	<div><div></div></div> 58,871	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 23,543,059	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 14,965,446	 13,934,870	 66,765,306	 14,906,589
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,083,949	 1,957,546	 4,880,973	 1,994,438
Total Direct Costs	 17,049,395	 15,892,416	 71,646,280	 16,901,027
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,103,851	 1,033,007	 2,721,031	 2,721,031
Grand Total	 18,153,247	 16,925,424	 74,367,311	 19,622,059

# Data Notes

## Overview

- a. In 2024, WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned mainly due to extra commodities being carried forward from 2023, which were distributed as supplementary food in the National School Lunch Programme schools. The individuals supported with supplementary food were not part of the planning for 2024.
- b. Regarding the variance between planned and actual figures for cash transfers and in-kind food distribution, planning for emergency response is based on estimates of how many people may be impacted and require food assistance from a possible event. In 2024, while WFP planned cash-based transfers as emergency assistance, in-kind food resources were sufficient to meet the emergency needs of flood-affected people in Luang Namtha Province, while planned recovery using cash-based transfers was adjusted to be delivered in early 2025.

There is also a significant underachievement regarding cash transfers for resilience (food for asset) activities since the planned figures for two activities were erroneously lumped together, while the actual spending was separated by activities. In addition, the planned cash transfers for nutrition activities were under-resourced in 2024.

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## Operational context

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- [21] WFP (2024). Flood Response Update #6. 16 October 2024.

## Education starts with a meal

- [1] Ministry of Education and Sports, WFP, Mastercard (2018). Cost-Benefit Analysis of the School Meals Programmes in Lao PDR.

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Alderman, Bundy, Gelli: School Meals Are Evolving: Has the Evidence Kept Up? The World Bank Research Observer, vol. 39, no. 2 (2024)
- [2] The actual number of government staff, school administrators and teachers is significantly higher than planned due to expanding the number of trainings conducted and the target audience. WFP initially planned to reach provincial and district authorities but included school administrators and teachers following a request from the Ministry of Education and Sports.
- [3] The SABER is an initiative created by the World Bank to produce comparative data and knowledge on education policies and institutions, to help countries systematically strengthen their education systems and with the ultimate goal of promoting learning for all. It allows countries to conduct a thorough inventory of their education policies and institutions based on global best practices, as well as provides decision-makers and stakeholders at all levels with tools for structured and effective policy dialogue.
- [4] The SABER Action Plan was created in consultation with and endorsed by the government of Lao PDR. The plan includes recommendations, and actions, and proposes a timeline for each action for the government to reach a fully developed national school lunch programme.
- [5] WFP distributed supplementary foods in Government-led school meals schools in 2023 which continued to be consumed into 2024, resulting in higher outputs than planned.
- [6] Take-home rations were not initially planned, therefore the planned output and other outputs for this activity are missing.
- [7] The outcome indicators of retention, graduation and change in enrolment are captured through government statistics and records and for this year, disaggregation per grade was not possible.
- [8] The indicators "Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs", "Percentage of individuals practising recommended healthy diet behaviour" and "Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score" have not been collected in 2024, and will instead be reported in 2025.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The Human Capital Index (HCI) is a metric developed by the World Bank to assess the potential productivity of a country's future workforce, considering factors such as health and education. As of 2017, Laos had an HCI score of 0.452, indicating that a child born in Laos at that time could expect to achieve 45.2 percent of the productivity of a fully educated and healthy individual.
- [2] The prevention of stunting and corresponding A.1.2 indicator applied a blanket approach for that given context, which was not initially planned and targeting specifically the activity supporters as the beneficiary group, resulting in no plan but actual values.
- [3] The number of government staff trained as part of the project on fortified rice is lower than planned due to a funding shortfall for this activity. As a result, officials from 2 out of 4 ministries were trained.
- [4] For minimum meal feeding frequency, the post distribution monitoring survey in Vapy district was carried out immediately after the awareness raising and distribution activity, affecting the score at the national level, leaving insufficient time to fully realise and measure the intended behavioural change.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The planned figure under indicator A 3.4 includes the planning under A.3.5, which will be rectified in the next budget revision.
- [2] The partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Lao Farmer Association involves establishing and strengthening the capacity of 84 Farmer Producer Organizations across six target value chains including rice, coffee, tea, non-timber forest products, chickens, and vegetables.
- [3] The WFP Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) indicator assesses household capacity to manage food shortages through coping measures, such as selling assets, reducing meal portions, borrowing money or food from friends and relatives, engaging in high-risk jobs, and selling the last female animals. These strategies help understand the medium and long-term resilience of households facing food insecurity.
- [4] The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative is a financial mechanism which funds projects in the least developed countries to establish risk-informed early warning services.
- [5] The Early Warnings for All Initiative is a UN initiative to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027.
- [6] WFP (2024). Project Baseline Assessment Report – Disaster Risk Reduction for Enhanced Food Security and Resilience in Disaster Prone Communities.
- [7] The planned food for asset creation includes the planned beneficiaries under 'Other climate adaptation and risk management activities'.

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] WFP. 2024. Lao PDR Food Security Monitoring - Remote Household Food Security Survey Brief. July - September 2024.
- [2] Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (2014). Lao PDR – Disaster Management Reference Handbook., <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/95742/download?startDownload=20250129>. Accessed January 21 2025.
- [3] Laotian Times. <https://laotiantimes.com/2024/09/26/government-private-sector-unites-to-address-flood-damage-strengthen-disaster-preparedness/>. Accessed January 21, 2025.
- [4] As SO4 relates to and is activated in case of emergency response, the planned figures for cash transfers and in-kind food distribution are based on estimates of how many people may be impacted and require food assistance, while the modality of response is decided at the moment of response. Therefore, the figures presented remain planned figures and the output relies on the event and scale of an eventual response, thus there is no actual data for this reporting period.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] UNDP. Human Development Reports: Lao People's Democratic Republic. <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/LAO>. Accessed on 24 January 2024.
- [2] World Economic Forum (2023). Global Gender Gap Report. Insight Report, June 2023.
- [3] United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination (2023). Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Tenth periodic report submitted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic under article 18 of the Convention. CEDAW/C/LAO/10.
- [4] Lao People's Democratic Republic Country Partnership Strategy (2024–2028): Country Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan.
- [5] The negative crisis coping measures included primarily consuming less preferred and less expensive food, borrowing food or seeking help from relatives or friends, as found through WFP's post-distribution monitoring of asset creation and nutrition activities across 21 villages in Hoon district, July and November 2024.
- [5] WFP (2024). Post-Distribution Monitoring, Integrated Nutrition-Sensitive Food Security and Livelihoods for Resilience in Northern Lao PDR.
- [6] A comprehensive analysis of gender indicators will be provided in 2025, due to capacity restraints and new indicator methodologies.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] WFP protection analysis undertaken in 2022 for Lao PDR.
- [2] Alston, Phillip & UN Human Right Council (2019). Visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights.
- [3] For the new protection and accountability cross-cutting indicators, 2024 results are reported as baselines in this year's report. Next year's follow-ups will be reported as 2025 follow-up values respectively.
- [4] The follow-up values for 'access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse' have not been disaggregated for 2024.

## Nutrition integration

- [1] For the nutrition-sensitive score indicator, 2024 results are reported as baselines in this year's report. Next year's follow-ups will be reported as 2025 follow-up values respectively.



# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	85,783	170,223	198%
	female	100,697	192,495	191%
	total	186,480	362,718	195%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,845	6,941	244%
	female	2,806	6,650	237%
	total	5,651	13,591	241%
24-59 months	male	5,575	18,942	340%
	female	5,488	18,617	339%
	total	11,063	37,559	340%
5-11 years	male	37,662	56,586	150%
	female	36,371	51,972	143%
	total	74,033	108,558	147%
12-17 years	male	6,605	15,242	231%
	female	8,352	14,304	171%
	total	14,957	29,546	198%
18-59 years	male	30,076	65,720	219%
	female	44,464	93,799	211%
	total	74,540	159,519	214%
60+ years	male	3,020	6,792	225%
	female	3,216	7,153	222%
	total	6,236	13,945	224%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	186,480	362,718	195%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	16,638	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	45,080	31,271	69%
Malnutrition prevention programme	19,000	21,789	114%
School based programmes	68,350	245,951	359%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,700	2,106	123%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	52,350	44,963	85%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	143	122	85%
Lentils	238	181	76%
Rice	1,389	1,142	82%
Vegetable Oil	116	116	100%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Rice	356	354	100%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	642,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	880,000	465,568	53%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	911,789	786,351	86%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: (1.3) Rural communities and local food producers, particularly women, benefit from reliable and predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which foster increased agricultural productivity of nutritious crops, improved income-earning opportunities, and increased affordability of diverse diets.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder	Female	852	674
		agricultural market	Male	848	1,432
		support Activities	Total	1,700	2,106
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) benefit from nutritious meals throughout the school year to enhance their dietary intake.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,645	23,436
			Male	705	854
			Total	2,350	24,290
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		59,753
			Male		59,755
			Total		119,508
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		2,520
			Male		2,444
			Total		4,964
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,127	10,880
			Male	2,214	11,161
			Total	4,341	22,041
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		13,571
			Male		13,926
			Total		27,497
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,213	45,622
			Male	31,446	49,930
			Total	61,659	95,552
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,885	1,561.09
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,270	148.02

### Other Output

**Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Rural communities and local food producers, particularly women, benefit from reliable and predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which foster increased agricultural productivity of nutritious crops, improved income-earning opportunities, and increased affordability of diverse diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	School feeding (on-site)	Number	122	88
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	School feeding (on-site)	Number	3,192	2,035

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) benefit from nutritious meals throughout the school year to enhance their dietary intake.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,128	1,485
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (take-home rations)	% %	100	0.88 12
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	73
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	19	15
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	213,501	130,000
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	2,650	2,106

CSP Output 04: (1.4) Schoolchildren (tier 3) in vulnerable areas benefit from the Government's strengthened capacities, improved institutions, and adequate resources to lead and manage a sustainable NSMP, in order to improve their nutrition and food security, and to contribute to improved educational outcomes (SDG 4).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	6

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	454	4,000
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	61	39
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	705	1,207
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2,820	3,561
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	9
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	13	9
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	230	210
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

#### Outcome Results

**Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Primary school student - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2,500,000	≥1,500,000	1,310,000		WFP programme monitoring
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-0.8	≥0.08	≥-0.36	1.41	-0.18	Secondary data
	Male	-0.5	≥0.38	≥-0.06	1.23	-0.19	Secondary data
	Overall	-0.65	≥0.23	≥-0.21	1.67	-0.19	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	97	≥99	≥98	90.6	87.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥99	≥98	94.6	86.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥99	≥98	92.6	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	93.7	≥94.3	≥94.9	93.47	93.05	Secondary data
	Male	91.7	≥93.7	≥92.9	90.23	90.95	Secondary data
	Overall	92.7	≥94	≥93.9	91.81	91.97	Secondary data
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	2		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥3	≥3	1	4	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	≥5	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	3		WFP programme monitoring

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥4	≥1	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	<b>Overall</b>		2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed			
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female		≥70	≥50			
	Male		≥70	≥50			
	<b>Overall</b>		≥70	≥50			
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female		≥60	≥40			
	Male		≥60	≥40			
	<b>Overall</b>		≥60	≥40			
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	6	≥11	≥7	3.8		WFP survey
	Male	1	≥11	≥7	0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥11	≥7	2.1		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥50	≥25	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥25	36.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥25	36.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50	29		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2,510,053	≥5,000,000	≥15,000,000	1,334,000	1,095,594	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90.05	≥99.63	≥96.4	92.77	91.65	Secondary data
	Male	89.22	≥97.82	≥95.8	90.94	90.59	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	89.63	≥98.72	≥96.1	93.3	91.11	Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3				WFP programme monitoring

Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥1	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 05: (2.1) Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children (tier 1&2), receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behavior change communication, to improve diets.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,943	756
			Male	1,857	2,969
			Total	11,800	3,725
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female		5,137
			Male		4,936
			Total		10,073
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	2,000	513
			Total	2,000	513
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,200	7,478
			Total	5,200	7,478
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	880,000	465,567

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>					
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 05: (2.1) Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children (tier 1&2), receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behavior change communication, to improve diets.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	13,000	10,338
CSP Output 06: (2.2) Vulnerable groups (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government and partners' capacity, including private sector, to design, implement and partner for multisectoral nutrition programmes to prevent malnutrition.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	283	207
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	192	295
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	510	509
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	75

Outcome Results							
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 05 - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	36	≥67	≥47	50		WFP survey
	Male	31	≥60	≥40	43.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≥63	≥43	46.4		WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	36	≥67	≥47	50	WFP survey
	Male	31	≥60	≥40	43.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≥63	≥43	46.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	5	≥9	≥7	1.8	WFP survey
	Male	4	≥8	≥6	3.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥8	≥6	2.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	18	≥25	≥21	39.1	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥24	≥20	35.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≥24	≥20	37.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 05 - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	3.6	≥6	≥6	54.2	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≥9	≥9	52.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	≥8	≥8	53.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	3.6	≥6	≥6	55.2	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≥9	≥9	52.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	≥8	≥8	53.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≥11	≥11	9.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.1	≥8	≥8	10.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.6	≥5	≥5	45.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥3	43.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	≥4	44.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 05 - <b>Location:</b> Vapy - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	41.5	≥45	≥43	67.3	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥29	≥27	70.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.2	≥38	≥36	68.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	41.5	≥45	≥43	67.3	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥29	≥27	70.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.2	≥38	≥36	68.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	14.6	≥19	≥17	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	21.9	≥27	≥24	15.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.8	≥22	≥20	15.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	26.8	≥31	≥29	55.1	WFP survey
	Male	12.5	≥17	≥15	61.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.5	≥25	≥23	58.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children under 05/PBW/Caretaker/Reproductive Age Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	7	≥9	≥7	7	WFP programme monitoring



Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥6	6	6	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	80	≥80	≥80	100	80	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	100	80	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	100	80	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW/Reproductive Age Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	52	≥55	≥53	54.6	59	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW/Reproductive Age Women - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥35	≥35	58.9		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW/Reproductive Age Women - <b>Location:</b> Vapy - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	42	≥62	≥52	84		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Small Holder Farmer & Vendors - <b>Location:</b> Attapeu - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	<b>Overall</b>	0	=750	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	22,542 22,538 45,080	15,632 15,639 31,271
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male Total		8,321 8,317 16,638
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	911,789	336,653
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		449,698

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.</b>					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	36	32
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	100	93.27
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	2	0.8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	7	7

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	61	62
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	85,000	82,100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	5,800	5,767

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: (3.2) Vulnerable communities (tier 3) benefit from the operationalization of local and national strategies and programmes to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage, and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition security associated with the impact of climate or other shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	18	18
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	10	10
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	16.67

Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.76	<3.3	<3.5	1.72		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.99	<1.5	<1.7	0.88		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.87	<2.4	<2.6	0.96		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥54	≥50	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≥56	≥52	71.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	48	≥56	≥52	71.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥40	≤42	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥32	≤34	26.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36	≥32	≤34	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤6	≤8	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≤12	≤14	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	≤12	≤14	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥14	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥22	≥18	16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥18	≥14	15	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	92	≤86	≤90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≤78	≤81	84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≤82	≤86	85	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	=0	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	=0	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≥38	≥34	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥42	≥38	43	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≥40	≥36	43	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≤60	≤63	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	≤53	≤55	54	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61	≤57	≤59	54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤2	≤4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤5	≤7	3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≤4	≤6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥78	≥74	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67	≥73	≥69	51	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70	≥76	≥72	51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≤22	≤26	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤24	≤26	43	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≤23	≤26	42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤3	≤5	7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≤2	≤1	7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.45	<2	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.43	<2	<5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.44	<2	<4	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.45	=0	=0	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.23	=0	=0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.69	<10	<20	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.78	<11	<14	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.74	<11	<17	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.86	>88	>77	78.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.34	>87	>81	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	77.6	>88	>79	91.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥60	≥60	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	≥60	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥5	5	WFP survey

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥3	2	2	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥5	5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0		≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥60	≥60	100		WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 09: (4.1) Targeted girls, boys, women, and men (tier 1) affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash assistance to help meet their essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	26,175	21,977
			Male	26,175	22,986
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52,350</b>	<b>44,963</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	356	354.15
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	642,000	

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.</b>					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 09: (4.1) Targeted girls, boys, women, and men (tier 1) affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash assistance to help meet their essential needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Small holder farm group - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥0	≥0			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	=50	=30			-
	Male	Not collected	=50	=30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=50	=30	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,716	17,024	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,451	15,811	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	7,167	32,835	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Vapy - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	88	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - **Location:** Vapy - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.64	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.55	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Louangnamtha - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.67	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96.1	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Xekong - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring



## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	162,557	≥280,860	≥80,557	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	155,492	≥262,826	≥68,626	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	318,050	≥543,687	≥149,183	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Activity Supporter - <b>Location:</b> Vapy - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Thateng - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Vapy - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & breastfeeding Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	72.89	=80	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	72.89	=80	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	36.02	=100	=80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.71	=100	=80			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24.11	=100	=80	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Louangnamtha - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Xekong - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school student - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=90	50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	60	60	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	11	≥10	≥10	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	39	≥53	≥42			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥53	≥42			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36	≥53	≥42	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school student - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	88	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	60	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Vilakhone Sipaseuth

Villagers from Attapeu province engaged in drawing a gender-sensitive village development plan

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/lao-peoples-democratic-republic>



20 May 2025

## **CORRIGENDUM TO THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COUNTRY OFFICE – STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02 REPORTING WITHIN THE 2024 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT**

The figures in the strategic outcome 02 section of the 2024 ACR are amended as follows:

*PDF version: Page 16*

*Links to web version highlights provided below*

- a. [Top left infographic](#) should read: “Children’s dietary diversity from the age of 6 to 23 months significantly increased from **25 to 57** percent in communities targeted by WFP.”
- b. [Top right infographic](#) should read: “The proportion of children from the age of 6 to 23 months receiving enough food increased from **14 to 47** percent in communities targeted by WFP.”

*PDF version: Page 17*

*Links to web version highlights provided below*

- c. Paragraph 3, [sentence 2](#) should read: “Among children aged 6-23 months, dietary diversity improved significantly from **25 percent to 57 percent**, resulting in a greater number of children now eating a variety of healthy foods essential for their growth and development.”
- d. Paragraph 3, [sentence 4](#) should read: “Overall, the proportion of children receiving an acceptable diet more than doubled, increasing from **14 percent** at the time of establishing the baseline in 2023 to **47 percent** in 2024.”
- e. Paragraph 4, [sentence 1](#) should be removed: “For children between 6-23 months that are not breastfed, programme monitoring showed a small improvement in how often they received milk products, rising from 9 percent to 10 percent during the programme period.”

*PDF version: Pages 51 and 52*

*Links to web version highlights provided below*

- f. [All values](#) (including baseline and follow-up values) under outcome indicator Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) under SO2 should be read in accordance with the figures provided in the table below:



## Outcome Results

**Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.**

Outcome indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children under 05 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	35.6	≥67	≥47	52.7		WFP Survey
	Male	34.6	≥60	≥40	46.5		WFP Survey
	Overall	35.1	≥63	≥43	49.4		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.4	≥67	≥47	78.5		WFP Survey
	Male	55.7	≥60	≥40	82.0		WFP Survey
	Overall	55.5	≥63	≥43	80.4		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20.1	≥9	≥7	7.0		WFP Survey
	Male	9.1	≥8	≥6	14.2		WFP Survey
	Overall	16.6	≥8	≥6	10.8		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	17.9	≥25	≥21	40.9		WFP Survey
	Male	19.6	≥24	≥20	37.8		WFP Survey
	Overall	18.9	≥24	≥20	39.2		WFP Survey



Target Group: Children under 05 - Location: Thateng - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	5.4	≥6	≥6	53.8		WFP Survey
	Male	4.8	≥9	≥9	52.6		WFP Survey
	Overall	5.1	≥8	≥8	53.2		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	42.9	≥6	≥6	78.5		WFP Survey
	Male	35.7	≥9	≥9	81.1		WFP Survey
	Overall	39.8	≥8	≥8	79.8		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	12.5	≥5	≥5	37.5		WFP Survey
	Male	30.0	≥11	≥11	31.0		WFP Survey
	Overall	22.2	≥8	≥8	34.4		WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.6	≥5	≥5	45.2		WFP Survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥3	44.2		WFP Survey
	Overall	2.0	≥4	≥4	44.7		WFP Survey
Target Group: Children under 05 - Location: Vapy - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	26.8	≥45	≥43	67.3		WFP Survey
	Male	43.8	≥29	≥27	70.2		WFP Survey
	Overall	34.2	≥38	≥36	68.9		WFP Survey



Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	73.2	≥45	≥43	83.7	WFP Survey
	Male	50.0	≥29	≥27	84.2	WFP Survey
	Overall	63.0	≥38	≥36	84.0	WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	66.7	≥19	≥17	58.3	WFP Survey
	Male	62.5	≥27	≥24	56.3	WFP Survey
	Overall	65.0	≥22	≥20	57.1	WFP Survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	22.0	≥31	≥29	55.1	WFP Survey
	Male	18.8	≥17	≥15	61.4	WFP Survey
	Overall	20.5	≥25	≥23	58.5	WFP Survey

These narratives align with the corrected figures in the outcome tables on pages 51 to 52.

NB: all other information and data remain unchanged.

Marc-André Prost  
Country Director, WFP Lao P.D.R.

# Financial Section

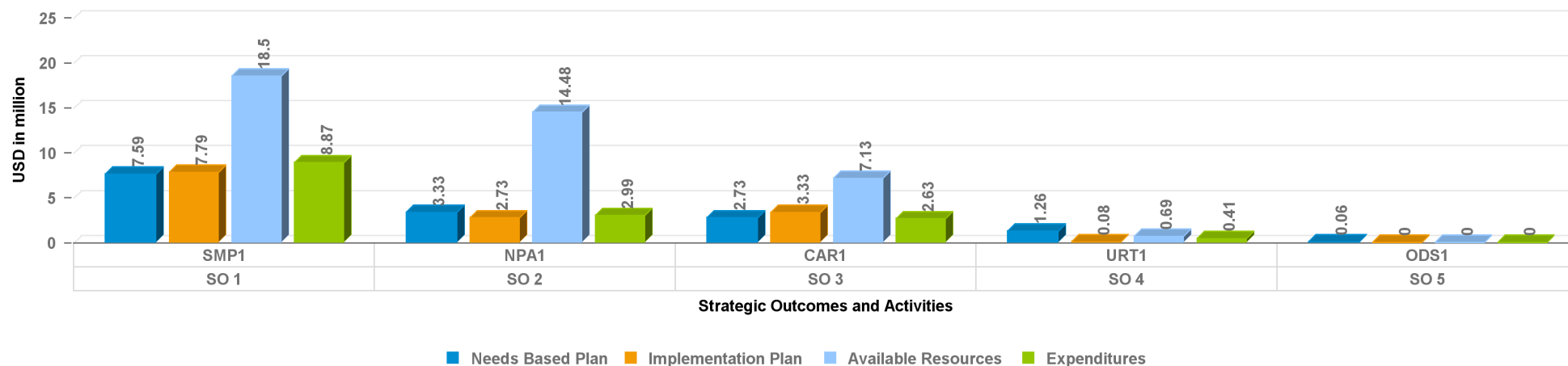
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcome		
Code		
SO 1		School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026
SO 2		Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026
SO 3		Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026
SO 4		Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
SO 5		The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.
Country Activity Long Description		
Code	Activity Code	
SO 1	SMP1	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.
SO 4	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	2,727,517	3,332,129	7,133,337	2,632,961
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			2,727,517	3,332,129	7,133,337	2,632,961
2.2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	3,325,571	2,732,461	14,476,304	2,988,713
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,325,571	2,732,461	14,476,304	2,988,713



# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,390,594	0
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,032,864	0
	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	1,260,632	76,884	686,686	413,923
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	7,592,855	7,793,397	18,502,463	8,870,992
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,853,486</b>	<b>7,870,280</b>	<b>21,612,606</b>	<b>9,284,915</b>
17.16	The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	58,871	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>58,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	23,543,059	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,543,059</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Total Direct Operational Cost	14,965,446	13,934,870	66,765,306	14,906,589
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,083,949	1,957,546	4,880,973	1,994,438
		Total Direct Costs	17,049,395	15,892,416	71,646,280	16,901,027
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,103,851	1,033,007	2,721,031	2,721,031
		Grand Total	18,153,247	16,925,424	74,367,311	19,622,059



Michael Hemling  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

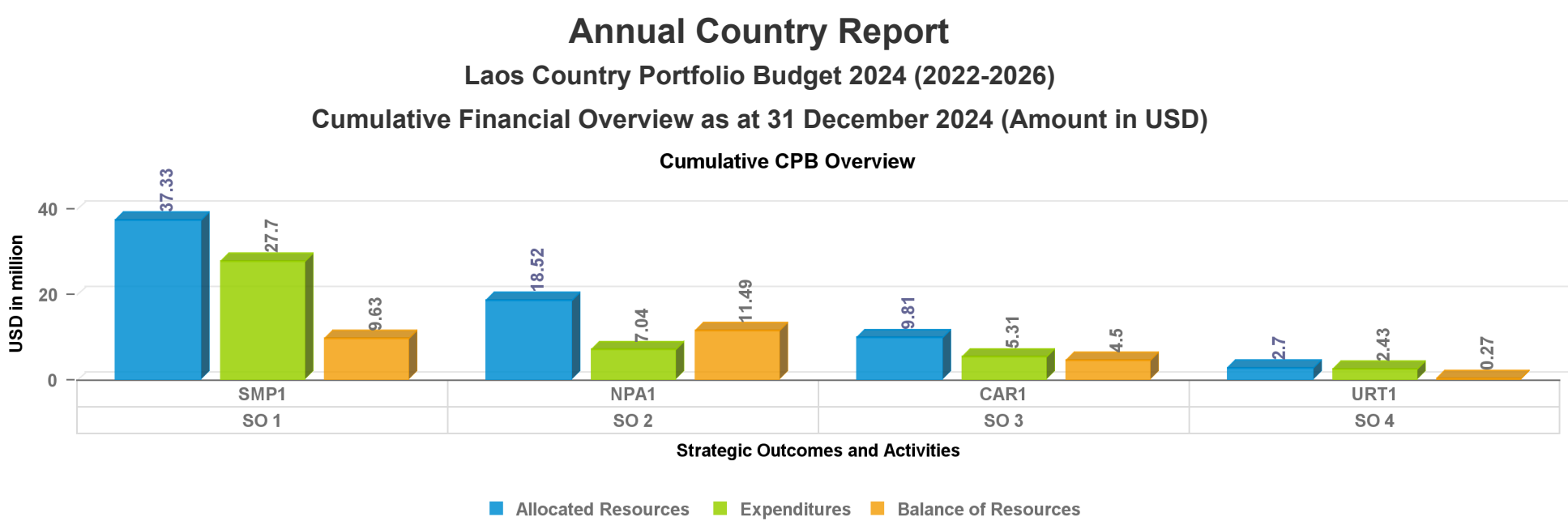
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Needs Based Plan  
Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan  
Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources  
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures  
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026
SO 2		Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026
SO 3		Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026
SO 4		Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.
SO 3	CAR1	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.
SO 4	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	7,225,326	2,704,007	0	2,704,007	2,431,244	272,763
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,390,594	0	1,390,594	0	1,390,594
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	29,584,308	37,328,747	0	37,328,747	27,697,277	9,631,471
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,032,864	0	1,032,864	0	1,032,864
		<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>	<b>36,809,634</b>	<b>42,456,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,456,213</b>	<b>30,128,521</b>	<b>12,327,692</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	9,000,597	18,523,663	0	18,523,663	7,036,073	11,487,591
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,000,597</b>	<b>18,523,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,523,663</b>	<b>7,036,073</b>	<b>11,487,591</b>
2.4	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	7,902,159	9,813,585	0	9,813,585	5,313,209	4,500,376
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,902,159</b>	<b>9,813,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,813,585</b>	<b>5,313,209</b>	<b>4,500,376</b>
17.16	The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	58,871	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>58,871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	23,543,059	0	23,543,059	0	23,543,059
Subtotal SDG Target			0	23,543,059	0	23,543,059	0	23,543,059
Total Direct Operational Cost			53,771,260	94,336,520	0	94,336,520	42,477,803	51,858,717
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,723,834	8,309,493	0	8,309,493	5,422,957	2,886,535
Total Direct Costs			59,495,095	102,646,012	0	102,646,012	47,900,760	54,745,252
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,862,822	4,546,445		4,546,445	4,546,445	0
Grand Total			63,357,916	107,192,457	0	107,192,457	52,447,205	54,745,252

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Hemmings  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures